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SUNDIC DISCUSSES MALTESE DEMAND AT CSCE

LD261517 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] If anyone has the right to be angry with Malta because it has not yet given its consent to the final document of the Madrid CSCE, it certainly is not the bloc countries, which are responsible more than anyone else for the fact that the Madrid conference has gone on for so long and to all intents and purposes has not yet ended. While it is a fact that the two superpowers, the United States of America and the USSR, helped bring the Madrid conference to a successful conclusion, with the deal they clinched at the last moment, the most merit for this nonetheless belongs to neutral and nonaligned countries, including Malta.

The fact that all neutral and nonaligned countries in Europe, excluding Malta, have given their consent to the final text of the Madrid conference does not mean that Malta's criticism is without foundation. Security in the Mediterranean is part and parcel of European security and that will always be so. The fact that conditions do not presently exist -- and Malta should not be accused on that score -- for non-European countries to be included in discussions about the Mediterranean, is an altogether different matter. Let us recall that Malta is proposing that a meeting of experts on security in the Mediterranean should be convened in Valletta, that armed forces in the area should be reduced, and that this should be one of the points on the agenda of a European disarmament conference.

In view of the complexity of the situation in the Mediterranean, especially regarding the relations between Israel and the Arab countries, and the crisis in the Arab world, that would be a huge burden for Europe, which it presently could not sustain. On the other hand, there is no prospect for a change in the conduct of the blocs and superpowers in the Mediterranean and in the surrounding area, or for a possibility of reduction in the armed forces on which Malta is insisting.

Malta's concern must be understood, and so must its hesitation to consent to the final document of the Madrid conference, but Malta should understand that nothing more can be achieved in Madrid [words indistinct]. However, to receive Malta's consent -- or to unravel the Maltese knot, as someone put it -- that can be done solely through democratic dialogue and not through bloc pressure. All the countries taking part in the Madrid conference are equal, and the common aim can be attained only on this basis.

Just as nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe had the strength to listen to violent daily clashes between the blocs at the Madrid conference without losing their patience, so they must do all they can with undiminished patience to convince Malta about the need to accept the existing document of the CSCE.

POLISH ENVOY PRZYGODZKI ON STATUS OF MBFR TALKS

LD262253 Warsaw PAP in English 2032 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Vienna 26 July -- "The 30th round of the Vienna disarmament negotiations has passed in an atmosphere of intensified and, I would think, justified hopes for a nearing of the date of a breakthrough in the many years of impasse," PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinowski was told by the head of the Polish delegation to the talks, Ambassador Stanislaw Przygodzki.

The ground for these hopes was the proposal of the socialist states on June 23 of a new draft agreement on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments and the [word indistinct] in central Europe connected with that. The draft was the dominant subject at this round of talks with the debate centered on it, and even NATO countries having to acknowledge its significance, the ambassador went on.

The socialist countries' (?draft) is in full accordance with the principles of equality, reciprocity, and undiminished security of the sides. It contains a wide range on concrete control means and confidence-building measures, which include, for instance, the possibility of on-the-spot inspection, the establishment of permanent observation points for the withdrawal and deployment of armed forces from and into central Europe after the end of [word indistinct] reduction, and the nonimpairing of national technical means of control.

The compromise character of proposals put forward by socialist states does not mean giving up the aim of genuine lowering of the level of military confrontation in central Europe, a region which is particularly filled with the most modern destruction means. Hence our consistent insistence that reductions cover not only military personnel but also arms, hence the demand to limit the manpower of not only the arms but also air forces, Ambassador Przygodzki continued.

It is just the reasons of the consolidation of stability and preventing actions contrary to the aims of the future agreement that dictated the postulates of Socialist countries not to exceed, by any army in the reduction zone, half of the overall troop strength of a given alliance in central Europe or to prevent even temporary exceeding of established limits.

Proposals by socialist states testify to, on the one hand, realism and taking into account interests of the other side, and on the other, aiming at signing such an agreement which would be not only symbolic but also really meaningful in the military respect.

We hope that to the next round of talks the west will come with a constructive answer. The reaction of Western states will show whether the interest declared by them in progress in Vienna corresponds to their true intentions.

SUNDIC ON FRG ROLE IN EUROMISSILES ISSUE

LD252025 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Two interviews by Bonn politicians, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's to THE WASHINGTON POST and opposition leader Egon Bahr's to SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, and also the spectacular visit by Franz-Josef Strauss to Czechoslovakia, Poland, and the GDR, are a reliable indication that the FRG wishes to play a more active role in European and international affairs. Here with the foreign political commentary is Milika Sundic.

The appeal by FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl to the superpowers once again to reflect on the draft agreement on Euromissiles, and also the private but very interesting visit by Bavarian leader Franz-Josef Strauss to Czechoslovakia, Poland, and the GDR represent a significant, and we would say, an encouraging novelty in Bonn's conduct on the European and international political scene. Although perhaps Strauss' activity does not fit into the sequence of moves that Chancellor Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher are making in the direction of Moscow, it is a fact that taken as a whole, the FRG has boldly and skillfully jointed the big political and ideological game signifying much more than mere mediation between the United States and the USSR.

Strauss' meeting with Honecker, after he had been instrumental in the GDR's getting a loan of DM1 billion, will facilitate the efforts of the two German states to ensure that, in the present unfavorable conditions, they will not become a victim of the rivalry of the superpowers, but that they should themselves contribute to a solution to major problems in the relations between East and West.

It is characteristic but not surprising that Kohl's interview with THE WASHINGTON POST, with an appeal to the great powers to consider one of last year's draft agreements on Euromissiles, coincided with the interview with the Moscow paper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA by the Social Democratic leader Egon Bahr. Like Helmut Kohl, Egon Bahr thinks that a compromise in Geneva is possible on the condition that appropriate political decisions are made both in Moscow and Washington. It did not bother SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA at all to publish Bahr's appeal to the great powers not to be one-sided and not to create advantages for themselves alone. Translated into practical language, this really means that Moscow is not running away from fresh concessions at the Geneva talks if this shows that it will lead to a generally acceptable agreement on Euromissiles.

Bonn's involvement in seeking a way out of the blind alley into which the relations between the United States and the USSR had turned is a reliable sign that any other solution but the installation of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe would suit the FRG best. This abhorrence of U.S. missiles is not conditioned by any hesitation about the fulfilment of commitments as an ally or weakening the links between Bonn and Washington. What is at stake is the conviction that Western security cannot rest on missiles and their numbers -- and that includes the security of the FRG where the largest number of Pershing II and cruise missiles is to be installed. Egon Bahr is quite right when he says in his SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA interview that it is much easier to negotiate now than after the USSR takes appropriate measures. Kohl's government is apparently not far removed from these reflections by Bahr; and, since Egon Bahr is the chairman of the Bundestag Commission for Arms Control and Disarmament, it is possible to assume that the leading personalities in the FRG, independently of party affiliation, are coordinating their moves when national interests are at stake. In our assessment it is in this light that the spectacular visit by Franz-Josef Strauss to Czechoslovakia, Poland, and the GDR must be looked, and not as if it were meddling in the business for which, in the Bonn coalition government, Hans-Dietrich Genscher is responsible.

SOVIET ENERGY POLICIES 'DAMAGE' ALLIES

AU201118 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 20 Jul 83

["Moscow Left in the Lurch the 'Brothers' of 'Socialist Community'" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 20/ATA/ -- Under the above title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries today an article which stresses among the other things:

The Soviet newspapers such as PRAVDA and others reported recently on the successes attained in the construction of the socalled "object of the century", the transiberian gas pipe line, which is set up precisely to carry the Siberian gas to the West European countries. Although this object is set up with the material and financial means of the other Comecon European countries, with workers and specialists from these countries, the quantity oc gas for them will not increase.

Since 1974, the Soviet Union, in a one-sided way and violating all the signed contracts, began to increase the prices of oil, gas, electric power, coal it dispatches to the other countries of "community". In 1980, at the summit meeting of Comecon, the Soviet premier informed the other Comecon member countries not to expect to get the necessary oil quantity and on the previous prices. The same thing was repeated at the meeting of 1981, where it was discussed this problem.

According to the data of the press of these countries, their needs for oil and gas have increased by over 20 per cent, while the supplies have been reduced. The article says further on that the reduction of supplies does not mean that there will be also reduced the sums the Soviets will receive for their oil. The Soviet Union will have a supplementary profit from these countries worth of 1.8 billion rubles. The same occurs with the other combustibles. Besides this, Moscow demands from these countries to pay a part of the Soviet oil with hard currency which they ought to ensure in the capitalist markets.

The Soviet Union tries to justify the reduction of the energy supplies and the constant price rise with the increase of their cost of production, with the difficulties and "the objective reasons", which force them to take such steps, although the vassal countries have invested and invest colossal sums in the Soviet energy industry. The Moscow chieftains act quite differently in their relations with their Western partners. They increase for the latter the amounts of oil, gas and coal. According to the data of the Western press, the Soviet Union "has considerably increased the oil exports for Western Europe", especially during the last months. It is stressed that these supplies are 20 per cent higher. In conclusion, ZERI I POPULLIT stresses: At a time when the Soviet Union causes great damage to the allied countries as it does not give to them the necessary quantities of oil and other fuels and due to the price rise, it expands the collaboration with states and firms of the big Western capital.

ZERI I POPULLIT HIGHLIGHTS RECORD WHEAT YIELDS

AU201008 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 20 Jul 83

["Incontestable Testimony to the Correct Agrarian Policy of the Party and the Full Superiority of the Cooperativist Order" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 20 /ATA/ -- The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries an editorial today under the above title. It says among others:

These days, our people got acquainted with the letter that the beloved leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha sent to the cooperativists and workers of the state farms, mechanisers, cadres and specialists of agriculture and with the congratulations for the victories scored in the production of wheat.

Our achievements in agriculture too are neither spontaneous, nor temporary. The great growing strength of our socialist agriculture is a logical and continuous consequence of those political, economic, social and cultural factors the correct policy of our party, our cooperativist order, have created.

These achievements are fruit of the untiring work of our patriot cooperativist peasantry which follows with loyalty the road the party shows and applies consistently the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha for the socialist development of agriculture and the revolutionary transformations of the countryside.

Just like during the anti-fascist national liberation war when the peasantry, under the leadership of the party, became the source and the main armed force of this war as well as the greatest supporter of the working class, during these 4 decades of the people's power too, the peasantry has always put into life what the party has said. Always aware of the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist road of the party, in understanding and applying its line and directives for the construction of socialism in the countryside, it has followed the party closely step by step. So it acted during the agrarian reform, the collectivisation of agriculture, the creation of the higher type agricultural cooperatives, the grouping of the livestock of the cooperativist families, the intensification at fast rates of our entire agriculture in the lowland areas. And it will so act always because the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have educated and educate it with the ideology of the most advanced class of the country, of the working class and have convinced it of the fact that socialism is the most advanced social order. Always keeping the promises it makes to the party, the peasantry has worked selflessly and made any sacrifice, determinately and industriously. It has never spared its toil and sweat for the cause of the party.

The cooperativist order in our country has affirmed the superiorities over the capitalist mode of production applied in the agriculture of the bourgeois-revisionist countries. Those who do not like our victories and try to compromise the real cooperativist order, have not and cannot follow this road of development in their capitalist social order.

The vitality of our cooperativist order is evident, concrete, real. For this reason, Socialist Albania, once the most backward country in Europe, that used to take 7-8 quintals of wheat per hectare before liberation, today sets an example how to increase at fast rates the food articles, how to bar the way to the grave crisis which are noticed everywhere in world today, (not only in the backward countries but in the most developed ones as well), how to improve non-stop the material and spiritual life in the countryside, how to make possible that the countryside be not abandoned as it occurs elsewhere, but on the contrary, it is populated, becomes more prosperous and flourishes every day.

It is Socialist Albania, with a very great mountain relief, that is showing to the bourgeois-revisionist world that, following the road of the classics of Marxism-Leninism in the development of agriculture and the valuable teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, even in these conditions we have taken 50-70 quintals and more wheat per hectare. In all the area of about 27 thousand hectares sown to wheat in the zone of the intensification with priority, this year it has taken an average yield of 45.8 quintals of wheat per hectare or 4.2 quintals per hectare more than planned.

Since this year, this zone realized the yield of wheat which was planned for 1985. In whole areas of thousands of hectares, there have been taken over 50 quintals of wheat per hectare. Today, our agriculture takes from each hectare sown to wheat more production than many bourgeois-revisionist countries, even the most developed ones, take. Let the Yugoslav revisionist boast of their "progress" and let them slander that we are suffering even for bread. We are not and will never be in shortage of bread and of everything we are in need of, whereas the "prosperity" of their self-administration, kept on foot with the money of world capital, has been discredited.

The achievements of our agriculture could not be dreamt of without that colossal work done by the party and the people's state power for land reclamation and irrigation of land, for the extension of mechanization of agriculture, for its ever better supply with chemical fertilizers and selected seeds, for the constant elevation of the ideo-political and technical-professional level of the working people, for the development of our agricultural sciences and their application in production. In a world alongside the establishment and constant improvement of socialist relations in production in countryside, the productive forces in agriculture were developed gradually and uninterruptedly as well. All this has allowed the implementation of advanced comtemporary technology in agricultural and livestock production. In research-scientific institutions and 13 such stations, over 3700 groups of scientific work and dozens upon thousand of specialist, cooperativists, workers of state farms are in direct service of agricultural production. 8700 higher specialists of agriculture have been trained in the higher institute of agriculture in Tirana. 235 full time secondary agricultural schools and 386 part time schools have been set up on a republic scale.

With the achievements recorded in agriculture and in particular in the production of wheat, the cooperativist peasantry, the mechanizers, the workers of state farms set an example of inspiration in the persistent struggle for the realization of the great tasks set by the party.

The victories of cooperativist peasantry and other working people of agriculture are another source of inspiration for the working people of other sectors of the economy, such as those of oil industry, engineering industry, the processing industry of agriculture products, etc.

Being always loyal to the line of the party, the working people of agriculture, just as our entire people, will continue to ever better utilize the great possibilities of our agriculture to the advantage of the people, our socialist homeland.
ZERI I POPULLIT writes in conclusion.

ALIA GREETS EGYPTIAN COUNTERPART ON NATIONAL DAY

AU221904 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt:

The national holiday of the Arab Republic of Egypt gives me the opportunity, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and personally, to convey greetings and best wishes for the happines of the Egyptian people and the country's prosperity. May the friendly relations between our two peoples and countries develop continually.

RADIO REPORT ON REAGAN CENTRAL AMERICA COMMENTS

LD270913 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] President Reagan has not excluded the use of armed forces in Central America. At a television press conference last night, he said that one should never say "never." In the face of the world-wide anger over Washington's military course, he attempted simultaneously to play down the dangerous nature of the forthcoming military maneuvers in the region. Only yesterday the Pentagon announced the sending of a 4,000-strong force of ground troops to Nicaragua's neighboring country of Honduras. They are to participate in large-scale maneuvers that are planned to take place over 6 months. For detailed planning, John Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Armed Forces Joint Chiefs of Staff, arrived in Honduras last night.

FRG PAPER ON GDR ARMS PRODUCTION PLANTS

DW251240 Bonn DIE WELT in German 25 Jul 83 p 4

[Georg Busch report]

[Text] Berlin -- The arms industry in the "GDR" is experiencing a great upswing. Western intelligence services have found out what Eastern newspapers are hushing up: In the "peace-loving GDR", 106 industrial plants are working on armaments. Production ranges from army pistols to nerve gas. All this happens with the approval and under the supervision of the Soviets.

For the next year the "GDR" Government has envisaged a further enhancement of its armament. Head of state and party Honecker said in a speech to students in Dresden: "Those in the FRG who voted for the arms buildup are responsible for this." Even more outspoken was the deputy defense minister who is responsible for arms and equipment, Colonel General Werner Fleissner. He announced that the coming years will bring a "further change in the equipment of the NVA (National People's Army) with modern technology and equipment," a change which "must be coped with in shorter periods of time than heretofore." According to Fleissner, the "GDR" is forced to "invest corresponding financial funds and material means."

For years now, two ammunition factories and three explosives plants have been producing grenades (caliber 37 to 120mm), personnel and tank mines, flame throwers, incendiary ammunition, and gas grenades. The munitions factory at Schoenebeck on the Elbe River, for example produces rifle ammunition and the notorious automatic death traps. The "AK-77 M" (Kalashnikov) and the Soviet Army pistol "Makarov" are made in the "VEB Ernst Thaelmann Works" in Suhl. The "people-owned" enterprises of the "GDR" also manufacture mortars, antiaircraft guns, and artillery for ships.

The "VEB Kombinat IFA" in Chemnitz-Hainichen (Karl-Marx-Stadt) and the branch plant in Ludwigsfelde produce military vehicles. Special tracked vehicles are built by the "VEB Kombinat Sachenring" in Zwickau and in the "VEB Robur" in Zittau, where more than 230 prison inmates help fulfill the production plans. The "VEB Bekleidungswerke" [readymade clothing factory] in Seifhennersdorf also "employs" 80 prisoners. This factory produces uniforms and also parachutes.

The chemical industry also produces for armament. Western intelligence services have learned that nerve gas is being produced in the pharmaceutical works "VEB Fahlberg-List" in Magdeburg. The "VEB Arzneimittelwerk" [pharmaceuticals plant] in Dresden, and the "VEB Acid Works," in Dessau, also produce chemical combat agents.

There are indications that the "GDR" also has napalm bombs in its program.

The "GDR" is leading among all Warsaw Pact states in the production of optical tools. Sixty percent of the world-renowned "VEB Carl Zeiss" in Jena serves armament purposes. Its military equipment products variety not only includes infrared binoculars and night viewing equipment, but also bombsights and optical instruments for armor and artillery. In this enterprise too, prisoners are working in a special department. All "GDR" arms enterprises are combined in the VVB (Association of State Enterprises) for Iron, Sheet, and Metal in Chemnitz and are directly subordinated to the Engineering-Technical Administration in the "Ministry of National Defense of the GDR" in Straussberg near East Berlin.

By the way, the "GDR" exports its military products to regions as remote as Africa, Latin America, and the Arab countries. There's just one product that has so far not appeared in its exports "catalogue": the SM-70 automatic death trap.

REAGAN RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

AU161427 East Berlin NEUS DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Washington (ADN) -- On Tuesday Gerhard Herder, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United States, presented his credentials to U.S. President Ronald Reagan in the White House in Washington. Herder conveyed to President Reagan greetings from the GDR State Council chairman, Erich Honecker, and stressed that the GDR assesses the securing of peace as the paramount question in the relations between the two states. Especially in today's tense international situation, the development of good relations between the GDR and the United States can make a positive contribution to stabilizing the world situation, Herder stressed. The GDR will continue to look for possibilities to shape relations with the United States on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence, for which there is no reasonable alternative.

President Reagan replied that the United States shares the wish for peace and is deepening bilateral relations based on mutuality and mutual advantage. Despite existing differences between the two social systems, it is in the interest of both sides to seek agreement and cooperation in fields where there is mutual interest.

VERNER MEETS WITH PZPR YOUTH OFFICIAL

LD221732 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1020 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Berlin, 22 Jul (ADN) -- Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee received on Friday [22 July] for a friendly talk Leszek Miller, member of the PZPR Central Committee [title as received] and chief of the Central Committee Youth Affairs Commission.

Paul Verner informed the Polish guest about the implementation of the 10th SED Congress resolutions and the tasks to be solved in youth policy. He paid tribute to the achievements of the GDR youth organization, the FDJ, and the young people of the GDR in the implementation of their peace drive. Both sides valued highly the holiday visits by Polish children to the GDR and those by young GDR citizens to the neighboring country. This is a vivid expression of proletarian internationalism.

Wolfgang Herger, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the Youth Affairs Department, also attended the talk, which was conducted in a cordial atmosphere.

KURT HAGER RECEIVES POLISH MINISTER 26 JUL

LD262307 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received today in Berlin Prof Dr Benon Miskiewicz, Polish minister of science, higher education, and technology. They discussed the latest tasks and results in scientific and higher educational policy of the two countries. It was stressed that their successful cooperation is applied especially to questions of communist education and social sciences. The GDR and Poland also underscored the importance of the contribution made by the two countries, as members of the community of socialist states, toward preserving peace in the struggle against the policy of confrontation by the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism.

ALFRED NEUMANN VISITS WISMAR SEA PORT 20 JUL

DW211159 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] During a working visit to the Wismar sea port, Alfred Neumann, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, today familiarized himself with the competition results of the dockers. The port workers reported that they plan to transship more than 4 million tons of cargo from the first time this year, and that more than half of this had already been transshipped by the end of June.

The director of the GDR's number two sea port, Klaus (Modin), pointed out that the loading and unloading of the ships has been further accelerated. Transshipment of potash has been accomplished in the required quantity even though the loading facility is under technical reconstruction. The dockers showed Alfred Neumann newly developed robots which open and empty potash lorries. The automatic devices relieve workers of hard work and free labor for use elsewhere. During the plan discussion for next year, the dockers submitted 250 suggestions aimed at meeting the growing requirements posed for the transshipment of seaborne goods.

CUBAN ELECTRONICS SPECIALISTS AT GDR ACADEMY

AU221500 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Jul 83 p 2

[Summary] Neustrelitz (ADN) -- "Cuban electronics experts are currently working in the Neustrelitz satellite ground station of the Institute for Space Research of the GDR Academy of Sciences. The three specialists, who are furthering their training in their technological field and designing elements of apparatus for equipment in their home institute in Havana, are already the third group of Cuban electronic experts to visit the Neustrelitz research institution." Their stay is part of the now 10-year-old cooperation between the GDR institute and the Cuban academy institute.

During their stay of several months, the Cuban specialists developed, in conjunction with colleagues from the GDR, equipment and parts of equipment for research work in the ionosphere. Their work involves designing measuring devices for the spreading of electromagnetic waves, time-keeping devices, and registering equipment for ionospheric parameters.

The beginning of bilateral cooperation which is within the framework of cooperation of the member states of the Intercosmos program was marked by putting up a receiver system for satellite signals by GDR specialists in the institute in Havana.

FRG, GDR SHIPS COLLIDE DURING NAVAL MANEUVERS

LD251641 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1539 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Berlin, 25 Jul (ADN) -- At 1600 on Sunday the reconnaissance ship Oker of the FRG Navy caused a collision with a ship of the GDR People's Navy, the Strasburg, in the eastern Baltic off the USSR coast. The GDR ship was providing security for a joint exercise of the USSR Baltic fleet with the People's Navy and had sent the customary international signals.

The FRG ship ignored these signals, approached the GDR ship in a provocative manner to the point of collision, and, in an irresponsible fashion, endangered the ship and crew of the People's Navy. Thanks to the prudence of the GDR crew, no one was hurt and only slight damage was caused.

BRIEFS

HARVESTING OF WINTER BARLEY -- The harvesting of the winter barley covering a total area of 560,000 hectares has started in the light soils of the central bezirke. Altogether grain must be harvested from 2.55 million hectares. On Wednesday Bruno Lietz, minister for agriculture, forestry, and foodstuff industry, acquainted himself with the harvesting work in the Dahme LPG, Luckau Kreis. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jul 83 p 2 AU]

HARVEST PROGRESS -- By 15 July there were still nearly 100,000 hectares of winter barley to be harvested, primarily in the three Thuringian bezirke and in Karl-Marx-Stadt. In other areas peasants had started to harvest rye, as in the Cottbus bezirk, where in nearly all kreise of the bezirke peasants were harvesting rye. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 16 Jul 83 p 1 AU]

HARVEST REPORT -- The cooperative peasants have harvested winter barley from 95 percent of the hectares sown with that kind of grain. To get in the harvest without losses and in good quality, the LPG and the state farms are making use of the advantages of cooperation and socialist help between neighboring cooperatives. Great progress is also made in bringing in the straw and sowing fodder plants. On 108,196 hectares the summer catch crops have been sown, that is 12.6 percent of the planned area. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jul 83 p 1 AU]

PRIVATE VEGETABLE PRODUCTION -- During the first half of the year, the members of the Association of Allotments Gardeners, Settlers and Small Animal Breeders sold more than 44,000 tons of fruit and vegetables to the GDR retail trade sector. This is more than the quantity supplied during the same period of last year. [Excerpt] [East Berlin Domestic Television service in German 1730 GMT 23 Jul 83 DW]

BUDAPEST REPORT ON REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE

LD270844 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0400 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] The American President claims that his government is not preparing for a military intervention in Central America and would like to see, at the same time, a settlement to be worked out by the OAS. Our New York correspondent, Elemer Csak, reports on Reagan's press conference.

[Begin recording] The United States supports democracy, freedom, and reforms in Central America and is making efforts in the interests of these objectives to increase the security of the region, President Reagan said. The press conference was held in the White House at dawn, Hungarian time. Its unambiguous aim was to justify the extraordinary activity of the administration in Central America and to respond to the criticism from the Democratic Party that warns the White House against unleashing another crisis along the lines of Vietnam. Reagan complained that far too much attention was being paid to the efforts being made by the administration to increase security and he tried to convince his audience that the military exercises getting underway in a few days are just another among regularly scheduled military exercises. As for the tension that has developed in the Caribbean region, the American President shifted the responsibility onto those countries that are, allegedly, trying to export revolution. To counterbalance this influence, the United States is striving to maintain an equilibrium, Reagan said. To back up his statement, he emphasized that the military aid provided for the Central American countries is only one-third of economic aid given. [end recording]

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO PRC -- Beijing, July 26 (MTI) -- Hungarian Ambassador Robert Ribanszki has paid a farewell visit on Zhao Ziyang, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 0619 GMT 27 Jul 83 LD]

NEW UK AMBASSADOR -- Rezso Trautmann, deputy chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic on Tuesday received Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Peter William Unwin, new ambassador of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Hungary, who presented his credentials. The presentation was attended by Vencel Hazi, deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 20 Jul 83 p 4 AU]

NEW LAOTIAN AMBASSADOR -- Rezso Trautmann, deputy chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic on Tuesday received Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Khamta Douangthongla, new ambassador of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in Hungary, who presented his credentials. Vencel Hazi, deputy minister of foreign affairs, was present at the presentation. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 20 Jul 83 p 4 AU]

WORLD BANK OFFICIAL'S VISIT -- Ernest Stern, first vice president of the World Bank, visited Hungary from 14 to 16 July to have talks with leading officials of the Hungarian National Bank. He also had talks with MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Ferenc Havasi on further developing the country's economic policy and the macromanagement system; with Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai on medium-term development policy concepts and Hungary's international economic and financial relations; and with National Planning Office Chairman Lajos Faluvegi on directions in the transformation of the production structure and investment policy. [Summary] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Jul 83 p 3 AU]

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS, REGULATIONS LAWS

Law Amending Constitution

AU261155 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23/24 Jul 83 p 3

[Law dated 20 July 1983 on amendments to the PPR Constitution]

[Text] Article 1

The following changes are to be introduced to the Constitution of the PPR (OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1976 No 7, item 36; 1980 No 22, item 81; and 1982 No 11, item 83):

1) In Article 3, paragraphs 2 and 3 read as follows:

"2. The alliance and cooperation of the PZPR with the ZSL and SD in the building of socialism, and their joint activity with the social organizations and associations that support the political principles of the PPR, forms the basis of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON].

"3. PRON is a platform of unity for the nation's patriotic forces for the sake of the PPR and also a platform of joint activity by the political parties, social organizations and associations, and citizens, regardless of their outlook, on matters concerning the functioning of the socialist state and the country's comprehensive development."

2) Concerning Article 4:

a) The contents of this article hitherto will henceforth be designated as paragraph 1.

b) Paragraph 2 is added, which reads:

"2. The PPR is implementing the national aim of the workers class, benefiting from its achievements and activity, and increasing workers' participation in settling the affairs of the state, society, and economy and in strengthening the worker-peasant alliance."

3) In Article 15, paragraph 3 now reads as follows:

"3. The PPR cares about private family farms belonging to working peasants and will guarantee the permanence of these farms; extend to them assistance in increasing production and raising their technical and agricultural standard; support the development of agricultural self-management bodies, especially agricultural circles and cooperatives; support the development of cooperation and specialization in production; and broaden the ties between private farms and the socialist national economy."

4) Concerning Article 33:

a) Paragraph 2 reads as follows:

"2. The State Council may introduce martial law in part of the PPR or in the whole of it if considerations of defense or an external threat to the security of the state so require. For these same reasons, the State Council may declare partial or general mobilization."

b) Paragraphs 3 and 4 are added, which read:

"3. The State Council, and in urgent cases the State Council chairman, may introduce a state of emergency in part of the PPR or the whole of it for a fixed period of time if the state's internal security has been threatened or a natural calamity has occurred.

"4. The conditions, legal effects, and method of introducing a state of war, martial law, and a state of emergency will be defined by laws."

Article 2

This law is valid as of the day on which it was announced.

Special Legal Regulations Law

AU261325 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23/24 Jul 83 p 3

[PAP report: "The Law of 21 July 1983 on Special Legal Regulations During the Period of Overcoming the Socioeconomic Crisis and on Changes in Some Laws"]

[Text] In order to guarantee the protection of the constitutional, political principles of the PPR and of the people's basic interests during the period of overcoming the socioeconomic crisis. to ensure conditions for the correct implementation of the principles of the economic reform, and to observe the legal order, the following has been enacted:

Chapter 1

The Regulations in Force During the Period of Overcoming the Socioeconomic Crisis.

Article 1

1. In the production enterprises that are of fundamental importance for the national economy or for the state's defense, in the public service enterprises, and in the enterprises that meet the needs of the population and are listed as described in Article 6, paragraph 1 the manager may increase the working time up to 8 hours per day and 46 hours per week [as published] if this is necessary to implement important economic tasks.

2. The regulation contained in paragraph 1 does not infringe on the regulations of the labor legislation, that allow for longer periods of working time, for overtime, and for work at night, Sundays, and holidays. The hours worked during the additional work-free days are not regarded as overtime that is permissible in line with Article 133, paragraph 2.

3. The working time laid down by the enterprise manager in line with paragraph 1 for the workers to whom this working time applies is binding in lieu of the working time laid down by the Labor Code.

4. The work done in accordance with paragraph 3 over and above the working time laid down by the Labor Code is regarded as overtime. All the generally valid principles as well as branch principles of remuneration and other benefits for overtime and for work on work-free days remain in force.

5. The regulations contained in paragraphs 1 to 4 do not infringe on the special privileges that stem from the Labor Code and are granted to pregnant women, women caring for small children, juvenile workers, workers doing particularly heave work or working under obnoxious conditions, and disabled people in groups 1 and 2.

Article 2

1. If a worker working in an enterprise defined in Article 6, paragraph 1 gives notice, the manager of this enterprise may prolong this notice over and above the deadline determined by the Labor Code if the enterprise's special interests so demand, but not for longer than 6 months.

2. The manager shall inform in writing the worker in question about the decision made in line with paragraph 1 within 7 days of receiving the worker's notice. The worker may withdraw his notice in writing within 7 days of receiving the information on the manager's decision -- the manager has to accept this withdrawal -- or may appeal to the body supervising his enterprise. An appeal does not stay the implementation of the manager's decision.

3. If the worker with regard to whom the manager prolonged the notice concerning the termination of employment refuses to work beyond the period of his notice, he will be subjected to the regulations provided by the Labor Code and to this law if he abandons work.

4. The regulations contained in paragraphs 1 to 3 do not apply to the disabled people in groups 1 and 2, pregnant women, and women caring for small children.

Article 3

1. The enterprise may give employment to a prospective worker only after he has presented the labor certificate described by Article 97 of the Labor Code. This certificate has to be issued by the enterprise in which the prospective worker was last employed. This rule does not apply to newcomers to work.

2. The socialized enterprise that gives employment to a worker who was dismissed by his previous enterprise without notice or who abandoned his work may offer him the lowest wages provided for his line of job by the valid wage scale.

3. The wages referred to in paragraph 2 cannot be raised for a year. After consultation with the trade union organization, the enterprise's manager may raise wages of a worker whose performance has been exceptional and who has worked at least 6 months.

Article 4

In order to rationalize the employment of scientific and teaching workers and to bring this employment to the level of teaching, scientific research, and educational tasks, the minister in charge of schools may allow the contracted employment of employees who may be employed for stated periods of time in line with the Higher School Law of 4 May 1982 (OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982 No 14, item 113 and 1983 No 5, item 33). The minister's decree may also rule that the work status of temporary employees employed prior to this regulation changes into the work status defined by the employment contract.

Article 5

1. The powers to grant new allowances and branch allowances in kind and in cash equivalents are suspended. The scale of the present allowances in kind and benefits is frozen.

2. The regulations contained in paragraph 1 do not apply to the food issued free or partially free to the workers whose working conditions require that they should be so fed at their jobs.

Article 6

1. The Council of Ministers shall issue lists of the enterprises to which Articles 1 and 2 apply in view of the needs of the national economy, the country's defense, and the supplies for the people.

2. The Council of Ministers may by decree:

1) introduce compulsory recruitment for work in the case of certain groups of jobs, branches of the economy, and units of the country's administrative division, defining the range, procedures, and principles of this recruitment.

2) impose on socialized enterprises the duty of employing certain categories of people directed to take up jobs under compulsory recruitment for public reasons.

Article 7

1. Any person who violates the regulations contained in Article 3 when acting on behalf of the enterprise is subject to a fine of between Z10,000 and Z20,000.

2. Any person who violates the regulations issued in accordance with Article 6, paragraph 2 will be fined in the same way.

3. Verdicts in the cases defined by Articles 1 and 2 will be issued in accordance with the regulations on offenses.

Article 8

1. If components of the fixed assets of the enterprise are not exploited correctly, the founding body shall set the deadline by which they have to be exploited correctly. If nothing is done by this deadline, the founding body may impose on the enterprise the duty of disposing of the individual components of its fixed assets by auction, whose conditions should be stipulated. In justified cases the founding body may decree a free transfer of such components to another state organization. The founding body of the enterprise that disposes of such elements determines their value.

2. If, despite receiving guarantees of supplies, the appropriate state enterprise fails to implement the government order for the products and services that are of special importance for the national economy or for the population, the founding body may impose on this enterprise the duty of entering into a contract for implementing the tasks resulting from the government order on the principles laid down in Article 54, paragraph 3 of the State Enterprise Law dated 25 September 1981 (OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982 No 24, item 122 and No 45, item 289 and 1983 No 36, item 165).

3. If the cases of government orders as defined in paragraph 2 apply to a cooperative, the cooperative in question may be obliged to enter into a contract for implementing the tasks resulting for the government order in line with the principles defined by Article 71 of the Cooperative Law dated 16 September 1982 (OFFICIAL GAZETTE No 30, item 210).

Article 9

1. The protest made by the worker self-management body or the manager -- this protest is defined by Article 57 of the State Enterprise Law dated 25 September 1981 -- against decisions made with regard to the given enterprise by a supervisory body and the resolution passed by the workers council with reference to the decision made by the manager in line with Article 40, paragraphs 1, 2, and 4 of the Self-Management Law dated 25 September 1981 (OFFICIAL GAZETTE No 24, item 123) do not stay the implementation of these respective decisions.

2. If the activities of the workers self-management body in the state enterprise violates the legal order or basic public interests, the founding body may suspend the activities of the self-management body for a certain period, which may not be longer than 6 months. If circumstances warrant this, the founding body may ask the agency referred to in Article 10 to dissolve the self-management body. The powers of the self-management body during its suspension shall be exercised by the state enterprise manager.

3. Worker self-management bodies may appeal within 14 days the decision defined in paragraph 2 to the body defined in Article 10.

Article 10

1. The Commission for Workers Self-Management Bodies shall be set up with the State Council, which determines the composition of the commission.

2. The tasks of the commission, referred to in paragraph 1, include the examination of appeals and decisions on the issues defined by Article 9, paragraph 2.

3. The State Council shall define by resolution the principles and procedures applying to cases mentioned in paragraph 2 and shall issue verdicts in these cases.

Article 11

In cases that are especially justified by public reasons the Council of Ministers may introduce by decree:

1) bans on increasing prices for products and services, except in cases over which the economic units fixing the prices in question have no control;

2) admissible indicators of price increases relating to specific groups of goods and services.

Article 12

1. To eliminate threats to the functioning of communal and other services of crucial importance for meeting the basic needs of the population, the voivodship people's

council may introduce throughout its voivodship, or in parts of it, the duty of work for persons who shirk work in accordance with Article 3, covered by Article 5 of the Law on Persons Who Avoid Work dated 26 October 1982 (OFFICIAL GAZETTE No 35, item 229).

2. The persons mentioned in Paragraph 1 are subject to the relevant regulations contained in Articles 14 to 20, Article 21, paragraph 2, and Article 22 of the law referred to in Article 1.

3. The right to impose fines as described in Article 21, paragraph 2 of the law referred to in paragraph 1 is suspended.

Article 13

1. On the motion of the appropriate minister, the chairman of the Council of Ministers may invalidate the resolutions passed by the Main Council of Science and Higher Schools, the Council of Higher Medical Studies, the Council of Art Studies, and the Council of Higher Physical Training Studies, if such resolutions are in conflict with the law and public interest.

2. In order to ensure the compatibility of the activities of the higher school bodies with Articles 1 to 3 of the Higher School Law dated 4 May 1982, the minister in charge of higher schools, in cases in which the school bodies engage in activities that are in conflict with the law and the public interest or in cases in which inactivity causes crucial losses in implementing scientific research, teaching, and educational tasks may:

1) suspend for up to 6 months the powers of the collegial bodies of a higher school and the powers of other collegial bodies existing in the school in question and transfer these powers to the appropriate one-person bodies, except for the powers by which academic degrees and titles are awarded;

2) recall the rector, prorectors, deans (head of faculty institutes), and prodeans;

3) appoint the rector and prorectors to vacant posts and allow the rector to appoint deans (heads of faculty institutes); if the minister does not exercise this power, the rector, the prorector, the dean (the head of the faculty institute), and the prodean are appointed by election.

3. If a student or an academic teacher commits offenses that are especially harmful to society or acts against the PPR's important interests or if proceedings are instituted against either for violating public order, the rector or the appropriate minister may suspend the student's rights and the academic teacher's duties for a specified period of time. In the case of especially glaring offenses the rector or the appropriate minister may -- after the explanatory proceedings have been carried out by disciplinary officials -- cross the student's name from the list of students and thus set in motion all the consequences of the student's expulsion from the higher school.

4. Students have the right to associate themselves only in the student organizations and associations that are on the register on the day on which this law comes into force. The minister in charge of the higher school may permit the rector to register a new school organization or a student association.

Article 14

If a teacher engages in activities that are glaringly in conflict with the law or the basic teaching and educational tasks of his school, the voivoda (the mayor of the voivodship city) may -- without following the procedure specified by Articles 20 and 23 of the Law on the Teacher's Charter dated 26 January 1982 (OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982 No 3, item 19; No 25, item 187; and No 31, item 214; and 1983 No 5, item 33 and No 32, item 155) -- suspend the teacher's duties, transfer him to another post, or dismiss him from post. The teacher has the right to appeal to the Disciplinary Commission of Appeals, which operates within the appropriate ministry. Appealing to the commission does not stay the implementation of the voivoda's decision.

Article 15

1. If the administration of an association operates against the valid laws or statues, the body supervising the association may suspend or dissolve its administration. The supervising body shall appoint a temporary administration for the period of suspension of the old administration or until a new administration is elected.

2. The regulations contained in Article 1 shall be applied correspondingly in the case of student organizations and associations.

Article 16

If public security requires, the voivoda (the mayor of the voivodship city) may for a specified time apply wholly or partially the regulations of the Law on Assemblies dated 29 March 1962 (OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1962 No 20, item 89; 1971 No 12, item 115; and 1972 No 49, item 317) in the case of the assemblies referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1, points 1 to 5 of the law in question and in the case of student assemblies.

Article 17

1. The principles governing the use of hard currencies deposited by Polish citizens in the banks continue to be in force as of the day on which this law comes into force. These principles were issued in accordance with Article 33, point 2 of the Martial Law Decree dated 12 December 1981 (OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1981 No 29, item 154 and 1982 No 3, item 18) and were maintained during the suspension of martial law in accordance with Article 9 of the Law on the Special Legal Regulations During the Suspension of Martial Law. This law (OFFICIAL GAZETTE No 41, item 273) was dated 18 December 1982.

2. In cooperation with the chairman of the Polish National Bank, the minister of finance may relax the curbs concerning the use of the hard currencies referred to in paragraph 1.

3. The regulations contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 do not infringe the regulations of the hard currency and banking laws.

Article 18

The Trade Union Law dated 8 October 1982 (OFFICIAL GAZETTE No 32, item 216) is amended to the effect that the words "in the transition period up to 31 December 1984," which are contained in Article 53, paragraph 4 are replaced by the words "until the requirements specified in paragraph 6 are fulfilled."

Article 19

1. The regulations contained in Articles 1 to 18 are valid until 31 December 1985.

2. On the strength of the evaluation of the application of the regulations contained in Article 1 to 18 the State Council will present to the Sejm by the end of 1984 the conclusions resulting from this evaluation and, if necessary, will propose that the period for which the entire law or parts of it are in force be reduced.

Chapter 2

Amendments to the Regulations in Force

Article 20

The Law on State Enterprises dated 25 September 1981 (OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1981 No 24, item 122; 1982 No 45, item 289; and 1983 No 36, item 165) will have the following paragraph 7 included in Article 34:

"7. The founding body of the state enterprise shall take the necessary action in the sphere of the duties of the state enterprise manager and, in particular, shall specify his wages and make other decisions in connection with his duties. This action with regard to the manager in question who has been appointed by the Workers Council shall be taken by the founding body in cooperation with the council."

Article 21

The Higher School Law dated 4 May 1982 (OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1983 No 14, item 113 and No 5, item 33) is amended as follows:

1) In Article 44, paragraph 2 the reference to Article 36, paragraph 2 and to Articles 37 and 38 is replaced by the reference to Article 36, paragraph 1, point 5 and paragraph 2 and to Articles 37 and 38.

2) In Article 169, paragraph 1, point 7 the words "or teaching" are replaced by the words "teaching or educational influence." The words "school workers" are followed by the words "in particular with the principles of the activities and tasks of the school as specified in Articles 1 to 3."

3) Article 229 is followed by Article 229a as follows:

"Article 229a. Having consulted the Main Council, the Council of Ministers may by decree suspend the application of some regualtions to the extent resulting from the individual conditions under which the higher maritime schools function."

Article 22

In the Cooperative Law dated 16 September 1982 (OFFICIAL GAZETTE No 30, item 210) in Article 51, paragraph 1, the word "inspection" is followed by the words "or other legal bodies of control."

Chapter 3

Temporary and Concluding Regulations

Article 23

1. In the case of the abolition of martial law introduced by the State Council resolution of 12 December 1981 to safeguard the state's security (OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1981 No 29, item 155 and 1982 No 42, item 276) and in the case of the suspension of martial law by the State Council resolution of 19 December 1982 (OFFICIAL GAZETTE No 42, item 275), the regulations contained in Article 17 of the decree of 12 December 1981 cease to be applied. Article 17 of this decree transferred some offenses to military courts for trial and changed the powers of these courts and of the military organizational units of the Prosecutor's Office of the PPR for the duration of martial law (OFFICIAL GAZETTE No 29, item 157).

2. In the event referred to in paragraph 1 the cases that on the abolition of martial law have ceased to be dealt with by the military courts under the terms of martial law and have not been dealt with to the end, will be transferred to the appropriate civil courts for completion and final verdicts.

3. However, with regard to the offenses specified in Article 11, paragraph 1, points 2, 3, 5, and 6 and in Article 11, paragraph 2, which concern the militarized units on the strength of the law issued on 18 December 1982 on the special legal regulations during the suspension of martial law (OFFICIAL GAZETTE No 41, item 273), and with regard to other offenses that have ceased -- on the abolition of martial law -- to be dealt with by the military courts under the terms of martial law, the regulations contained in Article 17, paragraphs 2 to 4 of the aforementioned law dated 18 December 1982 can be applied.

Article 24

The cases that have not been completed when martial law has been abolished and that have been tried on the strength of the regulations concerning special responsibility for law and order are discontinued.

Article 25

This law comes into force on the day on which it is promulgated, except that the regulations contained in Chapter 1 come into force on the day on which martial law is abolished, which was introduced by the State Council resolution of 12 December 1981 on the introduction of martial law to safeguard the state's security and which was suspended by the State Council resolution of 19 December 1982 on the suspension of martial law.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES CURRENT SITUATION 26 JUL

LD261828 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo discussed the party's tasks and main directions of activity in the current sociopolitical situation at today's session. The lifting of martial law by the Council of State and the Sejm's constitutional and legislative decisions constitute a significant event in the life of the nation, opening a new stage in the implementation of the line of accord and struggle. They confirm the permanence of socialist renewal in accordance with the resolution of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

Against this background an increase in the activeness of the basic and branch party organizations was emphasized and the role of the party's elected organs at all levels was stressed. Further efforts aimed at healing the economy and better meeting the needs of the working people were deemed particularly important.

The Politburo referred to the Central Committee resolutions concerning the party's care and concern for the interests of the working class, raising its role in the socialist state and the significance of the workers-peasants alliance as the mainstay of socialist changes. The role of the intelligentsia in the country's development was also stressed.

The course and outcome of the many meetings of youth, party aktiv, and youth organizations, including the all-polish conference of the youth party atktiv in Gdansk and the Congress of Polish Youth in Wroclaw were positively assessed. These were an expression of young people's involvement in the rebirth of Poland and of their will to participate in socialist construction. It has been recommended that party echelons and organizations conduct a detailed analysis of and implement the conclusions and proposals put forward during the meetings with young people. The Politburo also acquainted itself with preparations for the new year of party training.

REPORTS ON AMNESTIES GRANTED UNDER NEW SEJM BILL

Czestochowa, Warsaw Releases

LD262012 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Courts and prosecutors offices continue implementing the decisions of the Amnesty Bill approved by the Sejm. In Czestochowa Voivodship, on the first day the bill went into force, two persons were released. Today the court examined six more cases of persons accused of activity within the banned Solidarity union and of distributing an illegal information bulletin. Following the prosecutor's suggestion, the court decided to apply the rules of amnesty and revoked proceedings against them. Immediately after the court hearing, those released from arrest went home.

In Czestochowa Voivodship, according to preliminary estimates, dozens of persons will benefit from the amnesty bill.

Today, for the second day, amnestied persons are being released from prisons and penitentiaries. In Warsaw 18 persons from the Mokotow investigation were released from arrest today. The prosecutor's decision and order of release gives them the chance to walk through the gate. Many who were arrested and sentenced have waited for this moment for a long time. Now they will return to the community, where a new and normal life awaits them. They will return to their families and dears ones. They will simply return to us and we must tell them that we want them never to go back.

Official Notes Progress

LD261728 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] The General Prosecutor's Office spokesman reports that organs of the Prosecutor's Office implementing the amnesty bill rules have begun to analyse all cases that are the subject of investigations and inquiries into crimes of a political nature, and other crimes encompassed by the amnesty.

The first decisions to revoke temporary arrests in these cases have been made. Yesterday the prosecutors revoked the temporary arrests of 73 persons suspected of committing such crimes. The prosecutors have undertaken organizational steps to ensure that all persons eligible for amnesty who are under temporary arrest will be released not later than 30 July of the current year.

Yesterday the prosecutors bodies of the PPR noted the first case of the emergence from hiding of a person who committed a crime encompassed by the amnesty, against whom the penal procedure had not been undertaken so far.

Skora Remarks on Releases

LD262248 Warsaw PAP in English 2041 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Statements by Tadeusz Skora, first vice minister at the Ministry of Justice, at news conference for foreign journalists held in Warsaw 26 July]

[Excerpt] Warsaw 26 July -- Answering questions from journalists, Mr Skora said that by the evening hours of July 25, 186 people had been released under amnesty provisions. This includes 90 convicts with serving not appealable prison terms [words indistinct] trial detention and 12 sentenced by misdemeanor courts. 137 of the released had been detained for politically motivated and 46 for unintentional common offenses. Three convicts were granted [words indistinct] release having served more than half [words indistinct] two in connection with their turning more than 60 years of age and one in connection with the exercising of personal care over a child below 16.

Mr Skora said that, based on the provisions of the Amnesty Law, the chief public prosecutor of the Polish People's Republic may apply to the Supreme Court for the remission or [word indistinct] of punishment [word indistinct] of the leaders of the former (?Solidarity) trade union, KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee and KPN [Confederation for Independent Poland]. He elaborated that it will depend on the development of the situation in Poland, the conditions of her security, the underground activists' coming out of hiding and the abandonment of organizing protest actions solicited by some of the Western broadcasting stations.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO PENAL CODE, PRESS LAW

Proposed Changes

LD261905 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] The amendments to the penal code were presented by (?Robert Czapieski) from the Ministry of Justice. The following changes to the Penal Code are suggested:

Article 271 would be as follows:

Paragraph one: Anyone who disseminates false information which might cause social unrest of riot is liable to imprisonment for up to 3 years.

Paragraph two: Anyone who disseminates false information abroad which might cause serious damage to the interests of the PPR or conveys such news to a foreign center which acts against the interests of the PPR is liable to imprisonment for a term ranging from 6 months to 5 years.

Article 298 would be as follows:

Paragraph one: Anyone who joins a union, the existence, organization, and aims of which are to remain secret from the state bodies, or which was dissolved, or which was refused legal status, is liable to imprisonment for up to 3 years.

Article 282 would be as follows:

Anyone who publicly calls for disorder, or activity against the legislation or legal rule by the state organ is liable to imprisonment for up to 2 years, to limitation of freedom, or to a fine.

Paragraph two: Anyone who organizes or leads protest actions conducted unlawfully is liable to the same punishment.

Slight changes in the misdemeanor code and in the penal procedures code are also suggested. Tomorrow's press will carry all the details.

The amendments proposed to the bill on the control of the press, publications, and performances were presented by (?Jan Pakula).

The basic article of the bill have remained unchanged. The expanding of the bill's content from the point of view of state interests and in order to eliminate publications in violation of the law has only been suggested. Prior review of scientific publications, of art and photographic exhibitions, trade union organizations' bulletins, and also printed matter qualifying as manuscripts, also has been suggested. Tomorrow's press will carry all the details.

The government does not conceal the political intent of these regulations. It is simply a matter of defending the basic state interests and of strengthening the logic, cohesion, and clarity of legal acts.

Press Conference on Amendments

LD262248 Warsaw PAP in English 2041 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Warsaw 26 July -- "The authorities of the Polish People's Republic are not bent on excessive, unjustified strictness in the penal policy," said under-secretary of state at the Justice Ministry Tadeusz Skora at today's news conference for foreign journalists with the participation of Government Press Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban. The conference was devoted to draft amendments to laws that the Polish Government intends to submit to the Sejm on July 28.

The draft amendments concern the Penal Code and the 1981 laws on the control of the press, publications and entertainments.

All government legislative initiatives stem from real needs and have been dictated by life, stressed Tadeusz Skora. He said that 83,000 persons are now imprisoned in Poland. This number includes 57,000 persons jailed [word indistinct] the not appealable sentences. The number of the imprisoned persons is by 31,000 small than 5 or 6 years ago.

The possibilities of penal sanctions under martial law were not used even in half. In 57 percent of the cases examined in this period [word indistinct] martial and civil courts departed from summary procedure, Mr Skora stressed. Out of 990 persons accused of politically motivated offences, only 190 remained in prisons till the proclamation of amnesty, said Vice-Minister Skora.

The proposals of amendments to the Penal Code concern three regulations. "The fundamental function of the proposed regulations will be of a preventive character," said Vice-Minister Skora at the conclusion of his statement.

Characterizing the draft amendments to the July 31, 1981 Act on Control of the Press, Publications and Entertainments, Jerzy Urban said that the amendments should be viewed upon in conjunction with "the censorship and press laws which have been [words indistinct] to Sejm. These three acts form a model of how the press should function. The amendments leave the tenets of the 1981 act basically unimpaired," Jerzy Urban added.

Deputy Chairman of the Main Office for the Control of (?The Press) Publications and Entertainments Jan Pakula informed that the draft amendments deal chiefly with the scope of the state organs' possible interference into published material and aim at the removal of inner contradictions in the 1981 law and those defying the Polish legal system.

Jerzy Urban said that both amendments have already been approved by Sejm committees.

RAKOWSKI INTERVIEWED; RULES OUT ROLE FOR WALESA

PM261126 Paris LE FIGARO in French 25 Jul 83 p 4

[Interview with Polish Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski by Bernard Margueritte in Warsaw; date not given]

[Text] Question: Martial law has ended. What were its positive and negative aspects from the government's viewpoint? If you had to do it again, would you make the same decision?

Answer: With regard to the positive aspects, the main one was that it ended a process of destroying social and economic life. The country was threatened with complete chaos in the fall of 1981: the stores were empty; industrial production was falling sharply and production in the mining industry, which is so important for us, was falling. In the political sphere, conflicts between social groups and between the government and a large section of the population were increasing. Anarchist groups were at work. Our position within the socialist community was growing weaker. The Polish nation was in great danger. Martial law ended all that.

On the other hand there were many negative aspects. It was necessary to break strikes by force in some places. Martial law, especially at the beginning, was very badly received by a small section of the population, and that influenced political attitudes. There was great social apathy. It was a shock for the country. In addition, implementation of the reform program had to be extended over a longer period. The road to socialist renewal defined at the ninth congress grew longer; there is no doubt about that. The West's reaction, the sanctions, the break in political ties, were other negative phenomena. But it was necessary to pay that price, and, if we had to do it again, we obviously would.

Hostile circles claim that Jaruzelski's team was determined to introduce martial law from the start. I can state that nothing is further from the truth. We believed almost until the last minute that agreement would be possible with Solidarity. There was a real chance. If Solidarity's leadership had acted differently, accord was possible. There is no doubt about that.

I initially underestimated the influence of nonworker elements within the Solidarity leadership; I am thinking, for instance, of the Workers Self-Defense Committee opposition. On the other hand many people joined Solidarity for socialist reasons. Some Central Committee members belonged to Solidarity. We were aware of the negative aspects which the proclamation of martial law would have. But there was no choice. It was in Poland's vital interests.

Question: People wondered whether through martial law Poland would move toward neo-Stalinism or toward the Hungarian-style socialism of reforms. Is the answer to this question clear today?

Answer: Of course it is clear today, but also it was yesterday and before that. In theory it was possible to imagine that Poland might move toward a tough government. But since 13 December, General Jaruzelski and his aides have constantly stressed their attachment to the policy of reforms. This situation is the result of objective historical needs and also of the lesson learned from past events. It is necessary to see what the fundamental trend is, what the government team wants, and what its aims are.

There are always people who have different opinions. But within the leadership group there is an undoubted leaning toward economic and social reforms. But is it possible to talk of a Hungarian path? It is a Polish path based on our experiences, whatever the resemblances. For instance, we are developing worker self-management, which does not exist in Hungary. It should be realized -- and Western opinion often refuses to do so -- that the generation now in power is reacting very differently from the one which governed after the 1956 or 1970 crises. The current reforms are not a flash in the pan. Despite all the difficulties, we are continuing to introduce them consistently.

"At What Speed Are We Moving?"

Question: Let us discuss the future then. What will be the characteristics of the socialism you want to build?

Answer: They will primarily be socialism's universal characteristics, but our model must take Polish traditions into consideration. This determines some political-social structures. For instance, the Church's place and role in Poland or the importance of private peasants. It also implies self-management, and the system of social consultations now being built. There is also the importance we attach to trade unions, which are independent of the administration and which develop in a democratic way. The goal of the system being built is to involve as many people as possible, who so desire, in determining the socioeconomic policy. This is essential. It is also necessary to discuss the economic reform. It is being implemented with difficulty in the present difficult situation. But it has an influence on social structures and on government methods. The independence of the enterprises involves the independence of the producer in noneconomic spheres, too. The fundamental question is whether we are moving toward an increase or a reduction in democracy. The answer is clear in my view. It is merely a question of knowing at what speed we are moving. This depends on the country's objective possibilities. An improvement in the economic situation, for example, encourages democratization because it has an impact on people's state of mind.

Question: In this connection, how do you view people's state of mind today?

Answer: It has improved markedly over the past 18 months. Many people have realized that Gen Jaruzelski used kid gloves wherever possible during martial law and kept moving toward reforms.

Obviously we must not exaggerate, and nobody in the government has any illusions. The struggle to win people over is continuing. It is necessary to assert confidence in the government and its credibility. But there is no question of the leaders "having some peace." This country's leaders will never have any "peace" again. They will always have to discuss, seek reasons, and try and convince people. Any "comfortable" way of exercising power in this country is a thing of the past.

I have wondered for a long time whether the passing of the "special law" would reduce the political and psychological impact of the lifting of martial law. I do not think so. Furthermore this "special law" is vital as a guarantee against some negative phenomena which might arise. Moreover its restrictions are minimal. It is specified that they "can" be used by the government, but not that they "must." It is a guarantee, nothing more. Moreover, the final form of this "special law" is the result of many discussions and very serious clashes of viewpoints and interest.

In the next few months we must make great efforts to win over intellectual circles. I am convinced, however, that they will come to us of their own accord. I also attach great importance to the Amnesty Law which we have just passed. Only a few dozen political prisoners will remain and even they will have their sentences considerably reduced. Virtually all of the 450 people awaiting judgement will be released immediately. That should help to improve the atmosphere, especially among the intellectuals.

"Walesa Will Never Resume His Role"

Question: With regard to the intellectuals, you have suspended or dissolved a whole series of their associations....

Answer: We constantly held out our hand to those associations and intellectual circles, and what was the result? Opposition circles remained convinced that the government was so weak that it was possible to dictate policy to it. That is out of the question.

Question: But, in the October 1982 law there was talk of a possible return to trade union pluralism. That seems much less certain today. Is this still conceivable, and is it possible with Mr Walesa, for instance?

Answer: The theoretical possibility of trade union pluralism does indeed exist in law but I will not conceal the fact that I personally am in favor of the trade union movements' unity. Any fragmentation creates conflicts within the working class. In addition, some people would like to use trade union pluralism to create a kind of opposition party, concealed to some extent. Furthermore, the government will certainly not have an easy life with a strong and united trade union movement. As for Walesa, he has played his role and will not resume it. In my view he has always been and will remain the spontaneous leader of a partly spontaneous movement, and I cannot imagine him being able to play any role in the future. But I think that the West did Walesa terrible harm by turning him into a national hero. I am prepared to be that, as the process which is now enabling us to lift martial law continues from month to month, Walesa's name will appear increasingly rarely in the world press. He will become an isolated figure largely because of the Western media.

WALESA ON PROCESS OF 'NATIONAL SELF-PERSUASION'

PM270751 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 23 Jul 83 p 4

[Article by Polish Solidarity leader Lech Walesa: "Poland's 'New Awareness'"]

[Text] The August 1980 conflicts showed the Polish authorities the simple fact that to ignore reality, treating it as something subordinate to doctrine and knowledge of objective economic laws, leads to an inevitable and dangerous crisis. It also showed that the old methods, because they prevent society's influence in public affairs, cannot be used to govern efficiently.

Following the shipyards' strike and the creation of Solidarity, everyone was able to take part in the reform and could personally know the meaning of free elections, which in practice meant -- formerly mythical -- democracy. Millions of people become citizens once more. These events also helped us understand better that it is not only the authorities but all of us that are responsible for the country's future, its economy, and its policy.

The successes that began at Gdansk also revealed to the entire world the reality of the problems of a European nation of 36 million inhabitants. If realism is based on objective knowledge of the political and economic situation, the creation of Solidarity certainly enriched this knowledge.

The rejection of a fictitious world, that introduction to reality, became perhaps more obvious in the system of communications. People began to publicly announce their thoughts, what was bothering their minds and souls, not what they supposed they should say in accordance with official instructions.

That cornerstone of the old system, the magic language of "newspeak," ceased to function from its references to a word still used only in the textbooks of ideologues, propagandists, and censors. [sentence as published] No one who has not lived for many years hearing from all sides an "Orwellian" style of describing and assessing what is going on in the world can understand how wonderful and communicative the ordinary language of truth can be.

It was not only society that realized the real scale of the problems and faced them, but the authorities too, and the regeneration movement. Not only did the government team change, but the style of government and way of communicating with society underwent a major transformation in some respects. Despite the numerous tensions and problems that could not be resolved, the dialogue prevailed through 13 December 1981, though it is still too early to analyze in its full magnitude that period, short but full of important events.

Martial law slowed the process toward reform, but it did not halt it. The change in relationships between people and between the institutions and individuals is achieved not only through the creation of new laws or the elimination of others, but by publicizing them so that everyone can know whether they are observing or violating these laws.

Basically the legal system in Poland did not change, but nevertheless major changes have taken place in practice. Until very recently people working together in the same room were afraid to talk frankly with another. They were afraid of each other, and they now constitute an underground cell of Solidarity. They are not indifferent and apathetic, as they were before. With small acts of courage, day by day they are establishing the ideals of our trade union and joining the initiatives that can facilitate reform.

Such persons are found everywhere -- in all factories, down the mines, in steelplants, everywhere, even in tax offices, courts, the police force, and the security service. Many of my internal [internos] and imprisoned collegues did not experience only maltreatment and humiliations from their oppressors, but were sometimes treated with humanity and real solidarity. Also -- and this is perhaps most important of all -- this kind of people and their manifold actions constitute what is known as a historical process. And the significance of these positive attitudes is greater as far as I am concerned because, after all, violence is in a way part of the doctrines being used in this part of the world.

The new awareness of the Polish younger generation is the greatest asset of the 16 "hot" months following the Gdansk shipyards' strike. This awareness that I have just mentioned is my greatest hope. It is a factor that exists and that has a major impact on the situation. This is why we must not overthrow the system: It is more intelligent to achieve a national self-persuasion. The process continues and this is what makes me feel optimistic.

GOVERNMENT'S NEW 'SPECIAL POWERS' EXPLAINED

LD262302 Warsaw PAP in English 2032 GMT 26 Jul 83

[By PAP journalist Janusz Kotarski]

[Text] Warsaw 26 July -- The special powers given to the Polish Government by the Sejm (parliment) as part of the extraordinary regulation of the law, are aimed first of all at diminishing the discrepancies between the superior interests of the economy and the narrowly conceived interests of the individual enterprises.

The provision on the possibility of expanding working hours in certain groups of enterprises, without impairing the workers' payment rights, also reflects the general social interest.

Another new power of the government -- one to impose the obligatory signing of contracts for the production of specific commodities -- aims in the first place at the protection of the needs of the population. Simultaneously, it obliges the government to secure the necessary supply of raw materials needed to implement the contracts.

Also for the sake of the society, the Council of Ministers has been given the right to proclaim a ban on price rises and to define the allowed price rise rates.

The special powers of the government mean restrictions for enterprises. But one should realize that the point of it is first of all to curb their operations of low social and economic usefulness and to counteract the trend toward an egotistical abuse of the instruments of the economic reform, the trend which impedes Poland's getting out of the crisis.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON TRAVEL

LD261552 Warsaw PAP in English 1437 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw 26 July -- Poland's Interior Ministry has issued a communique saying that Polish citizens have now been free to travel worldwide regardless of [word indistinct] the invitation of relatives or friends and on package tours organized by travel offices.

It said Polish citizens intending to go to capitalist states should have invitations issued after the lifting of martial law in Poland confirmed by the appropriate authorities in those countries and by the Polish Consular Office.

Polish citizens can also go abroad, like before the martial law period, on the basis of charge-free exchange arranged by state and cooperative institutions as well as social organizations, and at the invitation of foreign institutions and organizations with the approval of the authorities of particular ministry or other competent institutions.

Also travels of sports, tourist, cultural, religious and similar character organized by specially authorized institutions will be conducted like before the marital law period.

There is no age barrier for persons willing to travel to the capitalist states.

Travels to the socialist states are still continued on the passport basis and may have two forms: individual travels at the invitation of [as received] confirmed by the appropriate authorities, and group tours organized by Polish travel offices.

PZPR DEPARTMENT HEAD INTERVIEWED ON TRADE UNIONS

LD261549 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw 26 July -- The two years which elapsed from the 9th PUWP Congress have proved that only the leading role of the working class and the Marxist-Leninist party serving the working class are a chance for Poland, said PUWP CC Socio-occupational Department head Stanislaw Gabrielski in an interview for PAP.

He stressed that this difficult period saw a qualitative change in human attitudes and in nearly all the organized forms of social activeness.

The consistence with which the party was trying to convince and win for its cause the widest possible circles of society became an important factor in changing those attitudes, gradual social rebirth and active, creative approach to the community and problems of the country.

New possibilities for the development of this activeness are created by the latest Sejm law on people's councils and local self-government -- a weighty legal act strengthening and widening the guarantees of people's rule.

A special place in the public life and the life of the working class belongs to trade unions as a broadest mass organization representing not only the interests of its members but all the employees. The 9th PUWP Congress resolutions were behind that law which gave such rights to the unions as they never had before, Stanislaw Gabrielski said.

The party is guarantee of their organizational and programme autonomy, self-government and independence from administration. The 9th congress considered the trade unions to be an important link in the functioning of socialist democracy, declared its partnerly approach to the unions and compelled PUWP organs and organizations to cooperate with trade union cells.

Simultaneously, the congress resolution emphasised that the party member cannot agree to the transformation of trade unions into an instrument of struggle against socialism in our country and into an opposition political organization.

Unfortunately, it did not happen so. The trade union movement was used as the platform for political struggle waged by the anti-socialist opposition.

The suspension of the trade union movement followed by the decreed decision to build a new trade union movement from scratch created a new situation.

In the difficult political conditions, with big divisions cutting through society and barriers in the conciousness of worker crews, there were people in factories who took the effort to form new trade unions.

In many instances -- in the conditions of boycott proclaimed by the underground and sharp attacks on the initiators of new trade unions -- this required courage deserving high respect. But they acted in the belief that the working people need an organization defending the workers' interests, that integration of the divided worker crews is indispensable.

The party goals are identical with the goals of the working class. That is why the workers' party has been supporting the organizers of class trade unions. We believe that activity in the trade union movement, aid for this movement are a moral, very important -- though not decreed -- duty of PUWP members.

The trade unions, which already today are the biggest social organization, are joined first and foremost by workers who make from 60 to 70 percent of the over-3-million-strong union membership.

Today, trade unions affiliate people who were previously active in all the currents of the trade union movement. They have room for everyone under only one condition: the respect of the constitutional legal order. The development of the trade union movement in such difficult socio-political conditions is the best evidence of the gradual, positive change of moods of the working crews and whole society.

ANDROPOV-KADAR MEETING SHOWS STRONG BLOC UNITY

AU260945 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jul 83 p 11

[Z. Lesnikowski commentary: "A Contribution to a Joint Matter"]

[Text] From the Wednesday speeches made by Yuriy Andropov and Janos Kadar summing up the results of the Hungarian party-state delegation's visit to the Soviet Union, several important conclusions emerge that indicate wide interest in this visit beyond the frontiers of the USSR and Hungary.

The first conclusion concerns bilateral relations, which have been assessed very positively. The Kremlin talks and the decisions made during them show that conditions exist for further development of fruitful Soviet-Hungarian cooperation. In this context the conviction expressed in Moscow that both parties and states are joined by old and lasting ties of internationalist solidarity, that every socialist country is today contributing to enriching the theory and practice of socialist construction, and that certain differences in work style resulting from various conditions are broadening the joint experience of this construction, deserves attention. Both sides, says the declaration, have guaranteed their intention to constantly cooperate in the political, economic, and ideological spheres and in other areas, with close reference to joint work within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

And here we come to the broader international significance of the Soviet-Hungarian highest-level meeting.

"Both sides," we read in a TASS report, "were unanimous as to the fact that efforts ought to be increased for the sake of implementing the program of action proposed by the allied socialist states and designed to reduce international tension and remove the danger of war." Let us recall that this program of action was contained in the Prague declaration, which has been supplemented by the joint decisions reached during the recent Moscow meeting of the seven leaders of the socialist countries.

Confirming the validity of the assessments made during that June meeting and of the proposals put forward by its participants, the USSR and the Hungarian leaders once more drew attention to two matters that are no doubt key matters. The first of these is the need to urgently reduce the danger of nuclear conflict and eliminate the dangerous situation especially in Europe; the second matter is the need to heal international relations by means of broad cooperation between communist and workers parties, in their joint struggle against the aggressive policy of imperialism.

The Soviet-Hungarian meeting at the Kremlin, as the press of both countries correctly stresses, is yet another step in defense of peace and detente, a step that confirms the permanence of the community of socialist countries and also is a contribution to the joint work of strengthening its unity. This is of special importance in the present, sharpened international situation.

BRIEFS

NEW VICE MINISTERS -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Kazimierz Grzesiak undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy in place of Zdzislaw Grochowski. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Jul 83 p 2 AU] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Jerzy Podgorski undersecretary of state in the Office of Materials Management. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9/10 Jul 83 p 2 AU]

ENVOY TO IRAN -- Warsaw 26 July -- Deputy President of the Council of State Zdzislaw Tomal received here today the newly appointed ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jan Slowikowski. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2009 GMT 26 Jul 83 LD]

BULGARIAN ENVOY TO DEPART -- Warsaw 26 July -- PUWP CC first secretary, chairman of the Council of Ministers, General Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today the Ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Ivan Nedev in connection with the end of his diplomatic mission to Poland. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 26 Jul 83 LD]

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH HUNGARY -- Problems in coordinating Poland and Hungary's economic plans for 1986-90 were the subject of discussions that took place in Warsaw on 14-15 July between Gyula Kovacs, deputy chairman of the National Planning Office of the Hungarian People's Republic who was visiting Poland, and Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission. Matters connected with the preparations being made for the 20th session of the Polish-Hungarian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation were also discussed. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16/17 Jul 83 p 7 AU]

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

AU261841 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1736 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/7/1983 -- In its July 26 meeting held under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, the Executive Political Committee examined and approved the programme of measures for the improvement of the ideological and political-educational activity among Communists and all working people in the towns and villages of Romania.

Expressing appreciation for the sustained activity carried on after the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP of June 1982 in the field of ideological and political-educational work, the development of the socialist consciousness of the masses and the moulding of the new man, endowed with high moral and political qualities, the Executive Political Committee called attention that the current stage of the country's socioeconomic development, the great prospects for Romania's advance to communism imply a general improvement of that activity, the party bodies and organizations being called upon to ensure a more intense political-ideological and cultural-educational work among the Communists and the other working people.

The Executive Political Committee recommended that the party bodies and organizations should analyse, in a spirit of high exigency, their own activity and establish the task and measures to be taken with a view to raising the qualitative level of the whole political-ideological and cultural-educational activity.

The Executive Political Committee also debated and approved the proposals for the observance of the anniversary of 65 years since the setting up of the Romanian unitary national state -- an event which crowned the century-long fight of all Romanians and their aspirations to live in a unitary, independent state, in freedom, peace and collaboration with its neighbours, with all the peoples of the world.

During the same meeting, the Executive Political Committee discussed and approved the report on the economic state of the pensioners' saving and loan-granting units, analysed the proposals regarding the tasks of the bureaux coordinating the party political-organizational activity, approved the setting up of the bureaux to coordinate the activity of the people's councils within the joint state and cooperative agroindustrial councils, and examined the report on the activity of solving the proposals, intimations, complaints and applications the working people addressed to the party leadership in the first semester of this year.

During the meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP of July 26 Nicolae Ceausescu read an account of the official visits of friendship he paid to Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Zambia and Somalia together with Elena Ceausescu.

The Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the new mission of peace, friendship and collaboration of the Romanian party and state leader in those African countries, pointing out that it was a highly important and significant moment for the bilateral relations, for the Romanian-African relations in general, as well as on an international plane. The communique of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP shows that the visit of Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu to those African countries was a powerful manifestation of the friendship, collaboration and militant solidarity with those countries, with all the developing countries in the struggle for economic and social progress, for the consolidation of national independence and (?freedom) and for self-reliant development.

The Executive Political Committee fully approves and is highly appreciative of the intense, tireless activity Nicolae Ceausescu carried out during these visits, highlighting on the occasion the essential contribution the general secretary of the party, president of the republic makes to the consistent translation into fact of the guidelines traced by the twelfth congress and the national conference of the party as regards the development of Romania's collaboration and solidarity with the peoples that have embarked on the path of free and independent development. In that context the decisive role was highlighted President Nicolae Ceausescu plays in the broad and consistent promotion of the Romanian-African relations, in the steady expansion of the collaboration and solidarity with the states on that continent.

The Executive Political Committee, the communique reads, assesses with deep satisfaction that the visits to the five African countries are, through their productive results, a great political success, an event of historic significance in the development of socialist Romania's manysided relations with the respective countries, with the newly independent African states, with the national liberation movements in Africa, a new and brilliant foreign policy action of the Romanian party and state.

The particular significance was highlighted during the meeting of the understandings covenanted during the visit to Socialist Ethiopia, a visit which ended with productive results, expression of the wish of the Romanian and Ethiopian peoples to expand and deepen their collaboration both bilaterally and internationally, for the benefit of the socioeconomic development of the two countries, of the cause of detente, understanding and international cooperation.

A particular appreciation was made of the visit to the Republic of Zimbabwe -- the first visit the Romanian head of state paid to that country after it had won its independence -- which highlighted the powerful feelings of friendship mutually nurtured by the Romanian and Zimbabwean peoples, emphasizing once again the high valuation and consideration Romania's president, a tireless militant for the attainment of the aspirations after freedom, progress and peaceful development of all peoples, enjoys on that continent as well as throughout the world.

It was assessed that the visit to Mozambique, the summit talks laid the foundation of an ever broader cooperation between the two countries and peoples in accordance with the aspirations of the Romanian and Mozambican peoples after independent economic and social progress, after cooperation and peace.

The Executive Political Committee expressed its satisfaction at the productive results of the recent Romanian-Zambian summit dialogue which opened up further and most favourable prospects for strengthening the relations of solidarity and friendly collaboration between the two countries, parties and peoples, going down as an outstanding contribution to the cause of progress and peace in the world.

The significance was also highlighted of the understandings reached during the Romanian-Somali top-level talks which confer an ever richer content on the relations between the two countries and peoples as a whole with a view to deepening these relations in various fields of activity.

Concrete understandings were convenanted in all the visited countries regarding the expansion of the mutually advantageous cooperation, as well as agreements and comprehensive programmes of cooperation and collaboration, of intensifying economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other exchanges in domains of joint interest.

The Executive Political Committee highlighted the importance of the exchanges of opinions President Nicolae Ceausescu conducted with the party and state leaders of the countries he visited on the major aspects of the international political life.

In connection with the serious situation in the international relations, the dialogue conducted with the heads of state of those countries brought out in bold relief the need for all peoples and advanced forces everywhere to cooperate and act in close unity for the guaranteeing of peace, security and social progress, for the promotion of new-type relations in the international life underlain by strict observance of the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, each people's right to self-reliantly decide its destinies in accordance with its own aspirations.

Pointing to the special importance of the assessments made during the summit talks on the fact that the central issue of international life is the struggle for the cessation of the arms race, for the achievement of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the safeguarding of all peoples' supreme right to life, freedom, dignity and peace, the Executive Political Committee underlined the necessity of doing everything possible to stop the siting in Europe this year of new medium-range missiles, to pass to withdrawing and destroying the ones in place, and build a united Europe of collaboration and peace, free of any nuclear weapons. It was shown that the exchange of views pointed to the determination of Romania and of the African countries to work for the cessation of all military conflicts and for the exclusively peaceful, negotiated settlement of interests disputed issues, negotiations being the sole rational way which serves each people's interests and the general interests of development and peace.

The Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the strong assertion of Romania's solidarity with the African peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for national independence and free, self-reliant development. During the visits to the African countries Romania's will and determination were reiterated to consistently support -- just as so far -- the fight of the Namibian people, of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] for the winning of full independence of Namibia. The racist and apartheid policies were firmly condemned and it was requested that the government and leading circles in South Africa should put an end to those policies, as well as to the aggressive actions against the neighbour countries and establish with them relations based on equality, and on respect for national independence and sovereignty. It was stressed that the exchange of opinions brought to the fore the necessity of taking further action to solve the problems among the African states through negotiations, starting from the observance of independence and territorial integrity, from non-interference in internal affairs.

The Executive Political Committee assesses that the Organization of African Unity should take more resolute action for the resolution of the questions on the African Continent through negotiations alone and, at the same time, more actively back, through a broad cooperation, the efforts for the socioeconomic development of the African countries and for the consolidation of their economic and political independence. The Executive Political Committee appreciated the special importance Romania and the African countries visited attach to the eradication of underdevelopment, the bridging of the gaps between the rich and the poor countries for the building of a new international economic order, grounded on justice, equality and democracy which should provide for a faster progress of all countries, of the lagging ones in particular, as well as for world economic stability.

The Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the interviews Nicolae Ceausescu had with Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, and with Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West Africa People's Organization, which cast light on Romania's and her president's active policy of assisting the African peoples still under colonial yoke to become free as soon as possible and develop in full liberty and independence, without any outside interference.

Unanimously approving the understandings and documents covenanted during those visits, the Executive Political Committee set measures for their translation into fact in best conditions. The Executive Political Committee requested the ministries and the central economic bodies to take all measures and resolutely work for the finalization and implementation of all provisions enshrined in the cooperation programmes established with the countries visited.

The Executive Political Committee also indicated that all measures should be taken for the firm translation into fact of the agreements concluded with those countries on the development of relations on a party line and among mass and public organizations.

The Executive Political Committee expressed its conviction that, working in accordance with the documents adopted, further strong impetus will be given to the relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration between Romania and the respective countries in harmony with the peoples' wishes and aspirations for free and independent development, for peace, welfare and progress.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES INTERNATIONAL DELEGATION

AU251647 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1458 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 25/7/1983 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Monday, July 25, the delegation of the international organization "Parliamentarians for World Order," led by Douglas Roche, president of the organization, deputy to the Canadian Parliament, who paid a visit to Romania. The delegation included John Silkin, deputy to the Parliament of Great Britain, Olafur Grimsson. deputy to the Parliament of Iceland, Nicholas Dunlop, secretary-general of the organization.

The head of the delegation expressed his satisfaction at having been received by the Romanian head of state, at exchanging opinions on questions of mutual interest. During the talks, major aspects of the international political life were approached. It was considered that under the current highly difficult circumstances, the major issues facing mankind should be approached and solved constructively. The need was highlighted for action to lessen tension, settle states of conflict and all interstate differences by peaceful means, safeguard peace, resume the course towards detente and ensure the observance of each nation's right to free, self-reliant development on the road of economic and social progress. In that framework, it was shown that the fundamental question of our epoch was the fight for the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the halting of the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe, for the reduction and scrapping of the ones in place. It was considered that any initiative would be welcome in favour of disarmament, of the safeguarding of peace, for the consolidation of international security and the enhancement of confidence and collaboration among nations. In that respect, the importance was brought to the fore of the broad mass movements declaring against war, for disarmament and peace, for the safeguarding of the people's and nations' ultimate right to life and freedom.

At the same time, it was stressed that the fight for disarmament was closely linked to the fight for the eradication of underdevelopment, and the building of a new world economic order. The need was emphasized for the means to be released in the disarmament process to be used for the economic and social progress of all nations and, more particularly, to assist the developing countries. During the talks, the role was also highlighted incumbent on the UN in the just and durable settlement of the major problems of the contemporary world. By joint agreement, it was considered that parliaments and parliamentarians could and had to make an active contribution to the achievement of disarmament, the ensurance of peace, the building of an international climate of detente, security, understanding and collaboration.

The interview proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES POLAND'S OBODOWSKI

AU261056 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/7/1983 -- Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister, received Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission of the Polish People's Republic, on Tuesday, July 26.

The interview occasioned an exchange of messages between Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, Romanian head of state and Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples and the conviction was expressed that, on the basis of the agreements reached during top level meetings, these relations would further deepen and diversify. Stress was laid on the possibilities for the further development of the Romanian-Polish collaboration in economy, technology, science and in specialization and cooperation in production, as well as in other sectors of mutual interest.

The interview passed in a comradely atmosphere.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS ON POLISH ANNIVERSARY

AU261319 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Jul 83 p 7

[Text] To Comrade Wojceich Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland,

To Comrade Henryk Jablonski, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Poland,

Dear comrades: The 39th anniversary of Poland's Day of Rebirth affords us a pleasant opportunity to convey to you, to the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Polish people warmest congratulations on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, all the Romanian people and ourselves.

During the era of the people's rule, led by the PZPR, socialist Poland achieved important results in its socioeconomic development; at the same time, it asserted itself in the international arena through its policy of peace, detente, and understanding among nations.

We note with satisfaction that, in the spirit of the agreements concluded on the occasion of our meetings and talks last summer, the traditional relations of friendship and co-operation between our parties and countries are following an ascending course. We are convinced that they will continuously develop in many areas, on the basis of our joint documents, for the benefit of the Romanian and Polish peoples and in the interests of the cause of socialism, national independence, peace and progress throughout the world.

We take this opportunity to convey to you, to the Communists and working people, best wishes for success in implementing the decisions of the Ninth PZPR Congress, in fulfilling the Polish nation's aspirations for prosperity, progress, and peace, and in the manysided development of Socialist Poland.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CYPRIOT DEFENSE MINISTER ENDS VISIT 26 JUL

AU261857 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/7/1983 -- Khristodhoulos Veniamin, minister of national defence of the Republic of Cyprus, who paid a visit to Romania at head of a military delegation, left Bucharest on July 26. The Cypriot military delegation had talks at the Ministry of National Defence, saw round military learning institutions, industrial enterprises and places of tourist interest.

At the Otopeni Airport the guests were seen off by Colonel-General Constantin Olteanu, Romanian minister of national defence.

NICOLAE MEETS RAMADAN, OTHERS IN BAGHDAD

AU261943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1854 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad (AGERPRES) 26/7/1983 -- Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Ion M. Nicolae met in Baghdad with First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan. Satisfaction was expressed during the interview at the steady development of the Romanian-Iraqi relations of friendship and collaboration, stress being laid on the decisive contribution of the understandings covenanted top-level meetings for the promotion of the cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, technical, scientific and other fields of mutual interest. The determination was expressed to further work for the intensification and diversification of the bilateral economic cooperation, for the mutual benefit of the two friendly countries.

During his stay in Baghdad Ion M. Nicolae also had working meetings with the minister of trade, chairman for Iraq of the Joint Romanian-Iraqi Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation and Trade, the minister of industry and minerals, the minister of transport and communications, as well as with other Iraqi officials. The stage was analysed of the carrying into effect of the actions covenanted on the expansion of commerical exchanges and the development of economic cooperation, as well as ways of intensifying them.

FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS VISIT TO MOROCCO

For Rabat coverage of Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei's visit to Morocco, beginning 25 July, see the North Africa Section of the 26 July Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

EGYPTIAN PREMIER MUHYI AD-DIN ARRIVES 27 JUL

AU271210 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1153 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/7/1983 -- At the invitation of Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt arrived in Bucharest for an official visit.

The guest is accompanied by Safwat ash-Sharif, minister of state for information; Dr Mustafa as-Said, minister of economy and foreign trade; Muhammad as-sayyid al-Gharuri, D. Eng., minister of industry and mineral resources; Muhammad Said as-sayyid, ambassador, director of the Eastern Europe Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by advisers and experts, other Egyptian officials.

At the Otopeni Airport, the Egyptian prime minister was welcomed by Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister; Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister; Ludovic Fazekas, deputy prime minister; Vasile Pungan, Ioan Avram, Ion Lazarescu and Ion Tesu, ministers, by other officials. Io Iosefide, Romania's ambassador in Cairo and Muhammad Wafi Husni, Egypt's ambassador in Bucharest, members of the embassy were also present.

The anthems of the Arab Republic of Egypt and of the Socialist Republic of Romania were played.

BULUCEA SIGNS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL WITH LIBYA

AU261859 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1741 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/7/1983 -- Vasile Bulucea, Romanian minister of transport and telecommunications, and Salim al-Bukhari Hudah, secretary of the GPC [General People's Congress] for communications and maritime transport of Libya, analysed the current stage of the Romanian-Libyan economic and technical-scientific relations, particularly in the field of transport and telecommunications. New ways were identified of further developing that collaboration. A protocol was signed on the occasion.

DASCALESCU CABLES PRC PREMIER ON FLOODING

AU081347 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Jul 83 p 5

[Text] In a telegram, Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, conveyed, on behalf of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and on his own behalf, feelings of profound compassion to Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, in connection with losses of human lives and material damage caused by the serious flooding in Sichuan and Guangdong Provinces, together with the request that sincere condolences be extended to the bereaved families.

CEAUSESCU CABLES IRAQI PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU181825 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Jul 83 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Sadam Husayn, general secretary of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Republic of Iraq, Baghdad.

On the 15th anniversary of the national day of the Republic of Iraq, I take particular pleasure in conveying warm congratulations and best wishes for good health and personal happiness to you on behalf of the Romanian people and on my own behalf, as well as wishes for peace, progress, and prosperity to the friendly Iraqi people.

I want to take this opportunity to express satisfaction with the extensive development, at various levels, of the relations of fruitful cooperation between Romania and Iraq in conformity with the agreements and understandings we reached during the meetings and talks in Bucharest and Baghdad.

I am convinced that we will jointly act to continue to expand and deepen Romanian-Iraqi cooperation and the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples in the interest and to the benefit of the friendly Romanian and Iraqi peoples, and the general cause of peace, independence, and understanding throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES DENG XIAOPING ON ELECTION

AU061217 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 4 Jul 83 p 6

[Text] To Comrade Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission of the PRC, Beijing,

Dear Comrade Deng Xiaoping, on your election as chairman of the PRC Central Military Commission I would like to extend warm congratulations and to wish you from the bottom of my heart complete success in this highly responsible activity.

Your election and appointment and the appointment of the new leaders of the state bodies, and the other decisions adopted by the recent session of the PRC People's National Congress constitutes one of the most important contributions to the socio-economic progress of the Chinese people and to developing their material and cultural socialist civilization.

I recall with great pleasure the meeting and talks I conducted with you during my visit to the PRC and I want to express my firm conviction that the relations of close friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between Romania and China will strengthen and expand even more to the benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, socialism, and international cooperation.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

ECONOMY DISCUSSED BY LCY CC SESSION

LD252016 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1040 GMT 25 Jul 83

["LCY Central Committee Discussion" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade 25 Jul (TANJUG) -- Dr Jakov Sirotkovic was the first to take the floor after the introductory report had been delivered by Dragoslav Markovic.

The basic directions for resolving the problems have been indicated, he stressed, but a great deal remains to be done in implementing the program.

The present situation was preceded by very unfavorable developments, especially in the 1976-81 period, which were manifested particularly in the fact that the economic position of virtually all sectors of organizations of associated labor grew substantially worse. In the period between 1971 and 1982 income in relation to resources and number of employees fell by over one-third, while during the same period income in relation to the average of resources used fell even faster, ranging from 44 to 26 percent. This was also a feature of the rate of accumulation, the drop in which was also emphatic.

Sirotkovic then noted that even so it cannot be inferred, although some are inclined to do so, that the economy is behaving irrationally, although it is true that that does happen because during the same period there was a positive shift in the distribution of income to the advantage of accumulation.

Export expansion, Sirotkovic went on to say, is an essential condition for the revival of production, but it cannot be achieved unless some radical changes are made in some sectors of the economy, those which are of special importance for normalization of the economy. It is difficult to say whether the price policy or the monetary-credit policy is in worse shape, but there is no doubt that these are the two areas of economic policy that have contributed the most to worsening our economic position and to disrupting the entire process of production and our relations with foreign countries.

It is obvious that the basic contradictions of our society are in the sphere of expanded reproduction. The way out is to embark on a resolute course of establishing self-management relations in this area. What we need is the kind of reform of the system that will subordinate concentration of the means of production and all centers of management of social resources to economic and political control, interests, requirements, and reciprocal responsibilities of the workers in basic organizations of associated labor organized on self-management lines, said Jakov Sirotkovic in conclusion.

Stojan Stojcevski spoke of the trade union tasks in implementing the long-term program of economic stabilization, stressing that the workers must be briefed in detail on this project. To make sure that the tasks are fulfilled, Stojcevski added, it is essential to differentiate between work and idleness and wage a resolute struggle against non-fulfillment of work commitments and against the attempts to develop self-management. Distribution of income according to work results and protection of the standard of living are also some of the tasks on which the trade unions must keep tabs during the ensuing period.

Having stressed that the working class supports the stabilization program, especially because it opens up the prospect of strengthening the position of our self-management system, Stojcevski drew attention to the scope opened up for idleness, demagogy, and activity of the forces working on the destabilization of our society. The workers, he added, demand united ideopolitical action for implementation of the program. This action should not become exhausted merely by explaining the need for stabilization conduct; it must concentrate on changes and it must create an atmosphere of new relations and behavior, Stojcevski said.

Obviously, we have a favorable political climate, unreserved support by our working people and the readiness to carry out the program of the policy of economic stabilization, Vesela Gogova said. There is no question about this. Thus we no longer require formal declarations and verbal explanations that we should accept the long-term program of economic stabilization. What we need more than ever before is concrete and responsible political and productive work on the implementation of all the measures and activities that amount to a radical and thorough reform of the system of economic management. It is quite understandable that the reaffirmation of our self-management system cannot be ensured with declarative statements and slogans, but must have immediate, consistent, and continued work.

The long-term program of economic stabilization contains the basic stands of the LCY program, including the resolutions of the 12th congress. This involves the considerable professional, scientific, and political potential of our cadres. At this moment they have produced what they could, which is not insignificant.

The main task before us is not only to explain this politically, but to develop systematic, long-term political action, Dusan Dragosavac said.

In connection with the economic policy, we have had several plenums, several Presidium sessions. It would be wrong to claim that nothing has been done, but it is obvious, he added, that the main thing has not been done in economic policy: realistically halting the negative trend. It seems that, after all, the force of state capital has a strong influence not only on the LC but on its leadership. State capital and the statism, which is growing strong on it, as a rule produce both ideological and political pluralism even in the LC. In our society we have both the former and the latter, but it is dangerous when we have it in the LC. Pluralism of self-management interests is a different matter.

Accordingly, Dragosavac stressed, the problem is how to more successfully overcome opportunism and the practice of seeing problems only in other people. When this reaches the provincial and republican level, when it is faced at the federal level, then, inevitably, nationalistic elements are developed and economic nationalism is developed, which then reaches also the LC, and it is difficult to say when its protagonists are LC members and when it is other people.

Our task, Dragosavac stressed, is to promote and develop the political system of direct socialist democracy, which will assert the initiative and the autonomy of the individuals, of organizations of associated labor, and of sociopolitical communities, but all these things have to be linked together and brought together on self-management socialist foundations. We must overcome the one-sided concept of autonomy. Autonomy, self-management and the pooling of labor are two sides of the same coin -- the system of socialist democracy. If any of these components are neglected, social problems become aggravated.

We noted several times, and it is also the assessment of the 12th congress, that our economic policy has for a long time not been taking account of economic laws and the fact that it is not related to our political system. Not infrequently our political system is one thing and economic policy measures another. The political aspect of economic problems and their importance for the development of our socialist society are forgotten. This [words indistinct] the needs of our people and forgets our economic policy for the simple reason that to it the main thing is to ensure its statist function in expanded reproduction and in general and joint expenditure. This economic policy was regularly given political support at all levels. Accordingly, Dragosavac stressed, forums were often transformed into tribunes for the approval of poor economic policy that diminished and continues to diminish the responsibility of those who create and implement economic policy, and also the responsibility of the forums for policy.

If we do not understand objective social laws and if we do not create and revise our economic policy in keeping with them, evoking Marxism, our Marxist program, or our congress decisions on our stabilization program will by no means help us. If we proceed along the old path we will not have the activities in keeping with our orientations. Shortages and distributions [as received] will be inevitable and we will perform our progressive social function less and less.

Many of our cadres responsible for our economic policy, and they alone, have obviously been stricken by panic, and they are frightening other people with the prospect of more ration cards, coupons, etc. We should urgently undertake some measures and should do it very quickly, indeed. We must leave ration cards behind, which means that we must do everything to establish a balance in our commodity-monetary relations. Our system is not a system only for good situations. It asserted and affirmed itself precisely in difficult situations. And now in this situation we should in fact further develop its advantages.

I believe, Dragosavac said, that we can no longer overlook the responsibility for various gaffes, which we are so frequently discussing, so much so that we are all becoming boring. The cadres responsible for this must very quickly sort out some of these problems, otherwise they should cede their posts to others. We should raise these matters in this way precisely because of the tasks facing us, Dragosavac said.

One of the constants of the program is a clear and categorical message and demand that total expenditure in our country and every environment must range within the framework of available income, Tihomir Vlaskalic said. This economic rule must come into force at once, without remainders and without exceptions. The matter would appear to be simple but for the fact that over a number of years in our country expenditures of all kinds have been pitched above available income and that this has constantly fed unrealistic ambitions, habits and a mentality that now have to be changed. I believe that this is one of the main things to have gone wrong in our economy and society and has to be eliminated.

The SAWP's action has recently been and still is directed toward creating a political climate for and social awareness of the need to wage a practical struggle for the realization of the long-term program of economic stabilization while it is being formulated, Jovan Dejanovic said. As a result of this activity, which has been conducted with the other social factors, a start has been made in resolving certain practical problems that are an integral part of the long-term program of economic stabilization, such as, for example, in the sphere of employment, small-scale economy, and the standard of living, and for some of them decisions have been adopted in the delegate assemblies and the organizations of associated labor.

Activity to date in preparing and implementing the long-term program of economic stabilization has shown how the Socialist Alliance must operate so that every new step in the development of our society should be, in the ideopolitical sense, well-prepared and successfully implemented. One cannot say that the LC is working well in an environment if the Socialist Alliance is not active there. Reducing party activities to party meetings speaks unambiguously of the sectarianism of Communists in some environments. It goes without saying that it is much easier to be revolutionary at party meetings than to fight for realization of revolutionary ideas among the masses, Jovan Dejanovic said.

We have now come down in favor of a restrictive monetary policy that is being implemented through rate of interest and credit limits. However, the effects of this policy on the parts of the economy that have their own resources and turn to the banks only now and then are different from those parts which almost entirely depend on credit, Dragutin Kosovac stressed.

This monetary policy, he added, demands joint and all-round effort by associated labor, but also an economic policy to free us from this credit dependence. Otherwise, associated labor will get a raw deal in the distribution of income. With these rates of interest, and without additional measures, the deal will be even rougher. In the planned measures that are to be adopted it is clear, Kosovac said, that we have advocated the conversion of the short-term credits. This is good, but why should we wait? Why not adopt this measure immediately? With interest rates of 30 and 40 percent, every day is important, Kosovac noted.

The stabilization program, Vidoje Zarkovic said, shows that we are talking about the need for new specific breakthroughs in the development of socialist self-management and that over the last few years we have been quite slow, indecisive and half-hearted in taking measures in this direction, on the basis of a critical review of experience from our past.

We must thus be aware that the measures offered in this program are not simple, and that what it proposes and demands will not be won easily or without sacrifice. However, to judge by the reactions to date to this program by the workers, we can say that they are ready, regardless of all the difficulties and self-denial, to fight for its complete realization. This is so because of its clear orientation toward further development, the way out of the current difficulties that it offers and also because it continues our dynamic development on the socioeconomic and political bases set out in the LCY program and in the SFRY Constitution.

Talking about the position of the workers, Zarkovic said that we would not succeed in securing realization of the stabilization program unless we precisely perceive and remove all the causes of the exclusion of associated labor in the adoption of many very important decisions, including those causes that are to be found in the work method of the LCY organizations.

It is true that we have suppressed the role of associated labor in the processes of social reproduction and strengthened the role of other forces through a series of laws and other regulations, especially those that have impaired the unity of the Yugoslav market and negated the action of economic laws.

It is true that bureaucracy has multiplied and that techno-managerial forces and tendencies are strong, but our working class is strong and growing more so. It is increasingly numerous and increasingly aware of its social role and responsibility.

However, Zarkovic stressed, our great problem lies in the fact that the LCY, as the vanguard, has not aroused all the forces in the working class and that it has not strengthened, stimulated or supported the revolutionary creativity and aspirations that the working class manifests to a sufficient extent. In this respect, other sociopolitical organizations are quite naturally lagging behind the party.

The LC is inadequately linked today to the working class and working people and in many respects closed to their constructive aspirations. For this reason, the working class is not capable of utilizing all the potential and advantages of its political self-management institutions -- the state, workers' councils, delegate system, trade unions, Socialist Alliance, self-management negotiation, and agreement-reaching, and the like. Moreover, in this kind of situation this potential is sometimes used even to oppose its class and national interests, bring about internal class confrontation and distinctions, isolate it from other forces disposed toward socialism -- its class allies -- and, worst of all, divide the nations from each other.

From all these reasons there is not enough resistance by the workers to the usurpation of self-management or to the quite widespread idea within their own ranks that self-management is not so much a commitment as a right.

The LC, Zarkovic added, will have to overcome opportunism in its rank and inhibition in raising the question of personal and collective responsibility. The failure to implement what has been agreed upon in the struggle for stabilization is not and cannot be merely a pragmatic issue or simply a question of some task not accomplished for the LC. This is primarily a profound ideological and political matter, because at issue is realization of the LC program, our role in society and our historic responsibility to the working class and our nations and nationalities.

Differentiation in our ranks will be necessary over these issues.

Quite simply, those who cannot bear a greater burden and higher level of revolutionary action must leave LC ranks. This applies primarily to those on whose responsibility the activity of the membership depends.

Talking about the LC tasks, Zarkovic stressed that in our resolve to persevere in implementing the stabilization program he sees the opportunity for the LC to create, through its action, the conditions for its own transformation, so that it will not be steered toward any forced moves (or so that these may be minimized) and for its further organizational and political building with the aim of pursuing the conscious choice of a strategy that must be suited to the circumstances of the given historical moment and a conscious expression of its demands.

The moment we have already entered is indeed historic. Our revolution is at a new crossroads. We would be blind if we failed to see that at this crossroads those forces which, either as a result of the historic limitations of their interests, goals, and consciousness, or permanently counterrevolutionary orientation, stand opposed to the course and policy of the LCY and this stabilization program, also have their chances.

We must ensure that all preparations are made for the crucial battle for economic stabilization, because there is no alternative to it, Ilijo Vakic said, adding that in the LCY Central Committee and the republican and provincial central committees even more specific agreements and activity programs are needed, together with persistent work in implementing the adopted measures and changing the old ones more quickly.

According to Vakic, the long-term program is the result of a high degree of agreement in an assessment of the situation and the measures that should be taken to ensure changes in our further economic and overall development.

Dwelling on the Province of Kosovo, Vakic said that results are still unsatisfactory in the stimulation of production, in increasing productivity and the effectiveness of management, and in exports. However, in more than 15 branches they are stimulating production, increasing exports to the dollar market and boosting their overall revenue and income, and carrying out positive changes in income distribution. This speaks eloquently enough of a way out of the present situation and the possibility for promoting these trends if organization in implementing the tasks that the program of economic stabilization demands is improved.

Branko Mamula referred to the importance of today's subject in all its dimensions, including those of defense and security. He also spoke of the LC's responsibility in the present situation and a way out of it, stressing that the LC would have to regroup on the move, while carrying out its action, and make itself capable of justifying its leading social role in the new stage of our development, too.

Mamula drew attention to the arms race and the interbloc rivalry, which are both approaching their point of culmination. The focus of rivalry is not shifting from Europe, even though it is present on all the continents and oceans of the world. Various doctrines are being created, the essence of which is that a gradual transition can be made from one form of war to another. Thus, particularly as far as Europe is concerned, the danger has become completely real.

Mamula also recalled that the SFRY has a prominent place in the struggle for socialism as a world historic process, and in the international community, especially the nonaligned movement, as a fighter for peace and against bloc divisions, pressures and domination in general. Because of its position it has not managed to avoid being attacked throughout the period of its existence, and in some periods directly threatened. It cannot avoid this now, either, in the latest relations forming in the world and Europe.

Together with our nonaligned international position, our standing as a self-management socialist country, Mamula added, has been the basic factor in the respect, recognition and influence that we enjoy in the progressive and democratic world. We must maintain this standing. This would be impossible if we failed to overcome the difficulties that have arisen or show results in economic reform. Mamula also spoke about rationalization and savings in the units and institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA], which have become normal practice. However, the experience and insights gained indicate that there are still untapped reserves in the quality and productivity of labor. The officers, soldiers, workers, and experts in all skills are ready for even greater efforts. They will support the stablization program with all their might. Mamula also spoke about serious shortcomings in financing the YPA and drew attention to the need for long-term and stable sources for its needs.

The Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia, Republican and Provincial Chambers discussed the starting foundations and impact on individual sectors of the economic development. Many of their suggestions and proposals have been incorporated in the concluding part of the stabilization program, Bozin Jovanovic said. The Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia had also endorsed with particular attention the plan of implementing the long-term economic stablization program that the Federal Executive Council proposed to the assembly because this plan contains measures and actions that the businessmen proposed in many discussions.

Burdened by our difficulties, Jovanovic stressed, we should not forget those great results which we have achieved in the socialist construction of the country, just as we should not underestimate the results we have achieved in the last 6 months, in particular with reference to the conditions in which the economy has operated. The policy of relying on our own forces must proceed from these results.

We talk much and extensively about the development of self-managing socioeconomic relations, about the strengthening of the material base of associated labor, Jovanovic noted, yet at the same time the share of associated labor in income is falling and has now reached 59.5 percent, which means the lowest level since the adoption of the new Constitution and Law on Associated Labor.

The continuous reduction in the part of foreign exchange inflow at the disposal of exporters and producers creates uncertainty and discourages extensive business ventures. Unified criteria on the distribution of foreign exchange either exist or do not exist. What we have wanted we have not achieved, or only partly achieved. Discrepancies between various import and export disincentives and incentives are frequent.

The ban on the importation of equipment has not been implemented rationally from the viewpoint of increasing production and exports. Owing to the shortage of foreign exchange for the importation of spare parts we will reduce this year's production of domestic crude oil, for the import of which we will later in all probability pay 10 times more in foreign exchange, Jovanovic said.

We have lost hundreds of thousands of metric tons of wheat, tens of thousands of sugar beet and sunflower because we were slow in reaching agreement in connection with the supplies of fertilizer and pesticides and (?though) we have been adopting agreements and self-managing compacts on associated labor we have been even slower in implementing them.

A considerable number of organizations of associated labor avoid exports in order to ensure higher income on the domestic market, having first raised the prices with or without permission to do so. But they shift their foreign exchange obligations to others, because the latest conditions make it possible for them to behave this way.

More severe measures are also demanded against all organizations that, by holding back their deliveries, create artificial shortages on the market, with all the other consequences of such behavior. We must also fight resolutely for a change in the behavior and idea that it is possible to live off little work and off unearned or someone else's income. Where labor productivity is falling, where work and technological discipline is weakening, it is impossible to increase personal incomes.

The stabilization program provides the real basis for the integration of associated labor and from this aspect it deserves full support, Milan Kucan stressed.

The task of all exponents of the economic policy, and in particular executive councils, is not merely to prevent but also to stimulate actively, with the measures they adopt, the free circulation of goods, money and all other values, this being the condition for the functioning of the unified Yugoslav market. Only on this condition, Kucan stressed, can workers be fully interested in implementing their rights and obligations and in associating into basic organizations of associated labor, but not to make these organizations a factor of fragmentation but rather self-managing integration.

There is no doubt, he added, that such a reorientation in the quality of economic policy will be one of the most difficult operations in this entire undertaking. There should be a radical break with remnants of relations in which the state performed the function of owner of social resources.

This is also the way, he noted, to start reducing the volume of administrative interventions in the trends of reproduction and reducing the direct dependence of organizations of associated labor on the centers of political decisionmaking, which, with their decisions, in fact determine the individual conditions of economic activity. Thus it is today fully understandable that work organizations turn to state organs in their attempt and desire to ensure for themselves the most favorable conditions possible, instead of turning to themselves, to a better use of social resources, economy of human work, to possibilities and opportunities to acquire together, through self-managing agreement-reaching, greater income on the principle of total receipts and income. As long as state organs, now often playing the role of a kind of management organ in formulating the economic policy, are guided by the problems of individual economic subjects instead of creating more stable general conditions of economic activity based on economic logic and criteria, there will be no more intensive processes of self-managing integration of associated labor or changes in the quality of economic activity employing social resources, or weakening of the tendency to socialize the consequences of bad economic activity and bad business decision, because the average will be increasingly taken as criteria on which to pursue economic policy.

A kind of political administrative tutelage over associated labor from the so-called "one's own territory" is the reason for what we describe as territorial capital being created. The monopoly position of executive, juridical, and political structures with regard to associated labor is not only significant because it often directly prevents and bans the process of association and demands investment on its own territory as well as irrational integrations, but above all because they, with their influence on the exponents of the economic policy, prevent the affirmation on this territory of economic motives in economic activity on the basis of economic logic instead of voluntarism and subjectivism.

The Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee, in discussing the concluding part of the long-term program, has fully endorsed the essence of this document and determined its part of the obligations in its implementation, said Munir Mesihovic. Apart from the results which the economy of Bosnia-Hercegovina achieved in the first 6 months of the year, in particular in industrial production and exports to the convertible currency area, we will have to invest additional efforts, including work on Saturdays and Sundays in organizations of associated labor that can increase exports to the convertible currency area, because only in this way can obligations to foreign partners be carried out. The greatest weakness of the LC is in not implementing the agreed policy, he stressed. If we do not change our attitude toward the implementation of that which has been agreed upon, this paper, too, will become known only as being a good document.

At the same time, phenomena have to be overcome that are present in particular in some organizations of associated labor and municipalities, those of not grasping the seriousness of the situation, the complexity of the conditions in which resolute activity in all spheres of social activity, and this over a longer period of time, has to be carried out, and the need for greater savings, self-denial, and a greater sense of responsibility.

Every organization of associated labor, Mesihovic added, should examine the effects and difficulties that application of measures will achieve and on this basis compile a program for business activity in new conditions, along with investment of primarily one's own efforts.

Referring to the need for a part of the short-term credits being turned into permanent working capital and for a reexamination of the volume and structure of investments, Mesihovic said that the complex question will be to prevent a further decline in the real standard of living. Much effort will have to be invested, he added, to abandon illusions and to make it clear to working people and citizens that the living standard will not continue to be threatened to any serious degree only if there is better work and better business activity.

The Central Committee and the LC organs as a whole are exceptionally important in guiding ideopolitical activity, Bosko Krunic said. We have had our share of problems, but the attitude that we must address ourselves to our present problems is correct.

However, in our case, criticism of our own practice is not developed in the direction of clearly drawing a lesson or in a readiness to be self-critical, Krunic remarked. We must cross the Rubicon of our own illusions and deceptions. The 11th congress very clearly mapped out directions of economic development and stabilization, and yet during a 2-year period following that congress we incurred enormous debts abroad without a commensurate increase in exports or in export production. This is why these books in front of us are of significance, not as technical instructions, but in order to lay down specific tasks on the basis of criticism and practice for the sake of agreement-seeking and negotiations and conduct in keeping with the above.

Our work, he noted, suffers from delays. Let us look, for instance, at the number of LC organizations that in this situation meet once or twice a year.

We must resolutely break with messages, with abuse of big words and idle discussions. There is a great deal of it in our overall political life, and first and foremost the practice must be developed in the LC that we should call a spade a spade, Krunic stressed.

Personally, I believe that we would have done better if at this session we passed short conclusions containing a few clear-cut, pungent, and binding tasks. I fear, he added, that to a certain extent we have only rehashed the concluding part, and that we will only contribute to people finding it rather difficult to find their bearings in practical action, Bosko Krunic said in conclusion.

Practice has shown that any task can be performed if we actually drop it down to the grass-roots level, that is to say, into the environment where the actual struggle for implementation of the stabilization of our economy is being waged, Veselj Morina said. Apart from that, as far as Titova Mitrovica Municipality is concerned, we can note that since last September we have experienced a constant trend of growing industrial production. Compared to the same period last year, industrial production during the first 6 months of this year was 27.4 percent higher.

Trends so far confirm that we have not viewed the development of social relations statically and dogmatically, nor do I believe now that anything in this sphere has been defined for eternity, Ramiz Abdul said. However, we did not have a joint strategy for long-term technical and technological development and it is reasonable to conclude that this is one of the reasons for most of the weaknesses of development and the difficulties in which we have found ourselves. Instead of the transfer of technology proceeding on the basis of the long-term strategy of technological development, this synthesizing factor, Abdul noted, proceeded in a haphazard, unplanned, and unorganized way. We have not controlled this modern process of development.

Otherwise how can one explain the mighty investment failures, with immense amounts of equipment purchased, or the incompatibility and fragmentation of large technical-technological systems such as railways, or transport as a whole, and the postal, telegraph, and telephone service, the information science system, the power system, radio and television, and others. I am convinced, Abdul went on, that had we had a technological development strategy, our debts would not be what they are. Had we been organized and had we known what we wanted, nobody would have been able to push us into such debts under such unfavorable conditions. In saying this, I do not want to imply that we could have managed without debts. All of us more or less know that now. Possibly we, members of the Central Committee, do not know everything that should be known, either. We do not know who bears specific responsibility for all this. Had there been more publicity, I am sure that many things would not have proceeded along the present course. The interests of our production organizations, of larger or smaller territorial units, were subordinated to the interests of foreign companies, thus eroding the foundations of our fellowship. According to some, the large technical-technological systems could not exist in self-management. Every year our country pays 30 billion dinars for foreign licenses and patents, Abdul said.

It is known that, as a rule, foreign partners sell obsolete technologies and that they conclude contracts in a way that protects their interests and their markets, often restricting sale and cooperation with enterprises in our country; they lay down conditions for the purchase of raw materials, oversee the course of production and such things. Thus, for instance, 98 percent of license contracts contain at least one restriction; in 83 percent of contracts, license buyers are bound to import reproduction material and other components for the production process. In 89 percent of the cases, license users are banned either partially or completely from exporting products made according to this particular license technology. There are even incomprehensible contractual obligations that ban cooperation with allied organizations in our country. This takes place in a period when the country has as its disposal a large number of highly specialized and science cadres, the majority of whom could successfully work on the development of our own technology, as a series of small countries have very successfully done. The gravest failure that we sometimes overlook is that with such a blockade of our own development and our own research we have brought about a paralysis of the specialized cadre and, in particular, the technical engineering cadre, since a not inconsiderable section of the technical and science cadre has become attached to foreign firms or has gone over to nonproduction jobs in the country.

Our standard of living has been increasing on the basis of credits, not creative work, and we know that on this basis one can only acquire, not create, income, Abdul noted.

Our science has failed, for one reason because we have not given it sufficient support. Roughly speaking, we have in the country about 500 independent scientific institutes, with 12,000 researchers. The FRG has a larger number of researchers but only 43 institutes.

In our country, of 24,000 doctors and masters of science, only about 1,000 work in material production. It goes without saying that one cannot go on without importing licenses, but currently nobody in the world does it the way we do. The Japanese are known as the largest importer of licenses, but they usually import a license only once, and in a few years they create their own technology. Hundreds and thousands of Yugoslav inventions have not been used because in an economy based on licenses it is felt that they are not needed, while the developed world considers inventiveness the most lucrative aspect of the economy and provides its with exceptional incentives. We are among the least inventive in Europe.

The distribution of our students in schools, too, is not in line with technological development needs. Thus, for instance, between 1971 and 1980 the number of social science students increased by 97 percent; from about 99,000 students it reached the figure of over 195,000, while the number of students of natural and mathematical sciences increased from about 11,500 to 16,000.

Ramiz Abdul then asked whether there should be a national body to monitor these processes and influences or whether we should paraphrase from old Marxist books about the influence of production forces on social relations, even though we do not see them in the present-day context, do not understand their essence, and do not see them exert any influence on the current trends? The military industry sector has not fallen into such nets -- which does not mean that it is independent and devoid of problems and that these trends, due to the high degree of cooperation, do not also influence it. After a certain amount of aimlessness, for some time the production of military equipment has been oriented toward its own forces, toward creating its own research and technical cadre, and it is proceeding very successfully.

At all turns of social development there are changes in cadres. There is rejuvenation, introduction of fresh, ideologically and expertly capable, resolute and morally pure cadres, for whom familiarity and opportunism will not be characteristic. They must be cadres with vision; and it is knowledge and work that make vision possible. The philosophy of idleness and irresponsibility is a running sore in society. A resolute break with chameleon-like behavior, with hypocrisy, spurious behavior, immodesty, and idleness must be implemented among the Communists first.

Without such differentiation and responsibility, this program will not be successfully realized. This is what the working people expect, Ramiz Abdul said.

With the adoption of the long-term economic stabilization program and adoption of the conclusions on the tasks of the LC in its consistent implementation, the Central Committee and the LCY are taking on an exceptional responsibility for the direction, character and content of ideopolitical and social action, for the results of this action and in particular for the ideopolitical and action unity of the LCY, Drago Sofranac stressed. We are entering, or we have embarked upon one of the most complex stages of our entire material and socioeconomic development. In this struggle, which will obviously be a long and difficult one, we will face various hesitations, inability to cope, and concealed as well as open resistance. Therefore, the LC daily confirms in deeds its ability as a vanguard. The LC must want to, must be able to, and must know how to act in complex conditions such as exist today. This is truly an acid test for the ability of the LC. But, with regard to the implementation of the tasks of the economic stabilization, the LC must fundamentally promote the method of its ideopolitical activity.

The LC and its organs cannot be political representatives of that which is separate and selfish, and this is the phenomenon we face. We must resolutely nip in the bud such tendencies of the LC coalescing with individual interests, and, in particular, the phenomena of the LC being equated with one-sided, regional, and other similar interests, Sofranac said.

Speaking about the new tax measures, about which the information media have written, Josip Vrhovec believes that this has caused more confusion than the benefits it has brought. A whole series of issues has been raised. The most radical question perhaps has been the one expressed in the newspaper headline: "The Rich Need Not Be Afraid," I thought that this article was too crude; but when I read the text I had to admit, unfortunately, that it was not all that crude. For, in my conviction, the tax policy is not a fiscal instrument. The tax policy in every society, including ours, is the instrument of social policy, not to say, class policy. Thus, when it is a question of taxes, the most typical example is the tax on cars, that is, on Fiats and Mercedes.

For it is known which social stratum buys Fiat and how it goes without things in order to buy it. But we also know which stratum buys Mercedes.

Therefore, in my view, the Fiat should be exempt from taxation, while the Mercedes should be taxed not 200,000, as opposed to Fiat, which would be taxed at 100,000, but perhaps 500,000 or even as much as 1 million.

The proposed conclusions rightly indicate that now the struggle will cause differentiation, continued confrontation, and polarization, on the one hand what we would describe as self-managing forces as a whole and that which we could describe as anti-self-managing forces. This is quite a good assessment and an appropriate one.

However, I think that this assessment lacks something else, and this is how we have arrived at where we are now. In this context, I must say that we have not come to where we are through a conflict with anti-self-managing forces in our society. We have reached this situation through the functioning of our own system and through our own behavior in this system. The extent to which this concept of ours has been voluntarist is another matter. I think that it has been so to a large extent. It has been accepted, whether we wanted or not.

In Vrhovec's view, the LC has not been up to the mark, it has not reacted on time, or in the right manner. As to the question of why the worker has so far not become the master of social reproduction, Vrhovec is of the conviction that this has happened not because anti-self-managing forces have prevented it, but because within the framework of the system we have not ensured to a sufficient degree the prerequisites that would implement this historical and class task of ours.

Dr. Ivo Fabinc stressed that since the commission had begun its work, much had changed, both in our country and in the world. Despite the participation of many scientists in the work of the commission, its documents are, nevertheless, above all political documents that contain all the elements of the sociopolitical rationality of the agreement and even acceptable compromise along the line of our adopted orientations.

The result of creative work over not quite 2 years, which had gone on entirely before our public, is not merely a proposal of the long-term program, with fundamental documents and numerous offprints, but also a very significant social experience that must not slip out of our hands in the LC, Roman Albreht stressed. That work was based on respect for the original self-managing interests and substantiated facts, all of which encouraged creativeness in work and provided a firm basis for holding a creative democratic self-managing dialogue. Only with such work on the preparations of the proposed long-term economic stabilization program has it been possible to also successfully resist the pressures exerted by economic voluntarism and pragmatism, narrow localist and regional interests and unitarist centralism; only with such work has it been possible to discern the demarcation line between real original self-managing interests in their entirety, on the one hand, and on the other, non-self-managing interests, which have their roots in this and that kind of property monopoly, that is, managerial usurpation.

I believe, Albreht added, that attempts at trying to assess which usurpation and which property monopoly is more damaging, and which is less, are fruitless. All forms of managerial usurpation and all forms of monopoly at all levels of the social and self-managing organization equally push back from the arena the basic exponents of economic activity.

Speaking of the tasks that have to be given priority in direct implementation of the program of economic stabilization, Albreht gave prominence to enabling the economy to utilize successfully and fully its capacities and developing current production without any hindrance. Albreht also listed among priority tasks a halt in the decline of workers' personal income. The same applies to resolutely insisting that all aspects of expenditure be encompassed by the income that has been earned and by the available resources. Under no circumstance should we increase the share of either the budget or other factors in joint expenditure at the expense of other aspects of expenditure, especially of those who are directly involved in increasing production, productivity, and higher quality economic management, Albreht stressed.

With the session today at which, by adopting the conclusions, we took a positive stance on the long-term program of economic stabilization and laid down the tasks of LC in the ensuing period, we discharged very important business, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said at the end of the nine hours of discussion. Full unity has been manifested with regard to our orientations, directions and prospects and for further development and along the line of our program orientations. Great awareness came fully to the fore about the responsibility facing the LC and about the gravity of the task that we are confronting, and also about our readiness to come to grips with all these problems on the basis of the enormous potentials implicit in our self-management system and our economic and social possibilities as a whole.

Markovic recalled that at the LCY Central Committee session of 30 September 1981, that is, before the 12th LCY Congress, it was decided to work out a comprehensive, long-term program of economic stabilization, which was to be a platform of the broadest action by all social forces on the further development of self-management and on the achievement of our country's material progress. The LCY Central Commitee then endorsed the proposal made by the SFRY Presidency on setting up a commission of the federal social councils for the elaboration of the long-term program of economic stabilization, which was given the very difficult and exceptionally complex task of working out a comprehensive stabilization program. The work of this commission lasted almost 2 years. At the 12th LCY Congress the commission produced its first fundamental result of work -- Starting Foundations of the Long-term Program of Economic Stabilization. This document was accepted by the 12th congress and the essential elements of this document were incorporated in the resolution concerning implementation of the economic stabilization policy.

The commission continued its intensive work and up to the conclusion of its activity it produced another 15 significant documents, plus the final document, about which we conducted our discussion today.

The Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization emerged from almost 2 years of intensive work by the Commission of the Federal Social Councils for Problems of Economic Stabilization. However, it is also the result of broader involvement by socialist progressive self-management forces of our society. Many scientific, professional, and public workers took part in its preparation and elaboration directly, while our broad socialist public helped the program to be elaborated through a democratic discussion which contained a confrontation of various views, stands and standpoints.

Herein lies the value of the program, that is, said Dragoslav Markovic, the result is as important as the democratic path through which we attained this result.

In the development conditions, some of the aspects of which are very difficult, our society in a democratic and constructive way and on a broad basis, mapped out the line and direction of the way out of economic difficulties, the line that has its political, ideological, and scientific basis, and argumentation. On all these points the commission must be paid tribute, because it has carried out its task successfully.

The positive experience gained in preparation of the program must be preserved and developed as a lasting attainment of our socialist self-management social practice. In the program realization phase it is essential for involvement everywhere and expansion of the role the front of scientific, professional, and all other creative forces of our society in the preparation of individual solutions in all sociopolitical communities and in associated labor. After the program has been adopted, the very responsible work on its implementation will continue. In this activity the circle of active fighters for implementation of the program of long-term stabilization must be constantly enlarged. This is important, both from the viewpoint of an assessment of the quality of the solutions, of the corrections, and in adjusting the pace and the dynamics of the process of stabilization, as well as from the viewpoint of the need to break the visible and concealed opposition and to build the conditions for a broad circle of producers and working people in general, actively and with full understanding, for taking part in the action and implementation of its objective.

This means that we must involve all the creative forces in our society in the implementation of this program. This is and must be the guarantee of its implementation in social practice, stressed Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The basic task of the organizations, the leaderships and all the members of the LC is to do everything that is necessary in order to ensure the guarantees for implementation of this stabilization program, Vlado Janzic said. In order to attain this objective one has to work, mainly in two directions. First, we must persist in our efforts to evaluate as profoundly and comprehensively as possible all actual and primary reasons for which crisis manifestations have occurred, and quite persistently to make sure the document becomes a platform for the mobilization of all the forces of our society, and primarily a rule of conduct by the leading members of the LC. We have to work vigorously and consistently on the resolute implementation of this document, not only in order to not betray the expectations of the working people, which to a great extent happened to the LCY after the 12th congress, because at the time great expectations were entertained that we failed fully to fulfill, but also because of the serious and crisis-ridden economic and political situation. Of course, I do not think, he added, that with one plenum, one meeting, or one congress we can overturn the negative social and primarily economic events, but I do believe that such a plenum can provide impetus to mobilization for positive changes. Janzic pointed out, in particular, that in the future greater attention should be paid to social planning, which should become a truly efficient obstacle to voluntaristic and localistic decisions on investments that clash with objective economic laws, deny the influence of the working class on the use of surplus value and inflict damage on the interests of our nations and nationalities and their sociopolitical communities.

Speaking of investments, Janzic said that they have to be channeled into where there is economic justification and where Yugoslavia's interest as a whole can be seen. In some cases, cooperation with a foreign firm can be arranged sooner than with a neighboring republic.

I am not advocating, he stressed, a centralist economy in Yugoslavia in a negative sense, but something that provides an entity, something that is complementary and a result of self-management income relations.

Dwelling on the issue of responsibility, Janzic said that in addition to individual responsibility we should increasingly be stressing the question of collective responsibility. This is a question of responsibility by all specific leading collective organs in our delegate, self-management, and political system. Only if we simultaneously pay attention to individual and collective responsibility will we avoid the practice where individuals excuse themselves by reference to the authority of the collective body while the collective organ blames the irresponsibility of the individual. I am thinking primarily, he added, of the collective political responsibility of individual forums in the matters of implementation of the unified policy of the LCY. The question arises of whether in the organizational sense we are situated so as to be able to implement fully and consistently -- of course, in objective circumstances -- all our conclusions. We should start thinking now also about some statutory changes as well, insofar as organization of the political-executive body of this Central Committee is concerned. We have placed the role of the LC on a broad basis, but we are slowly changing the methods of work. We often work in a way that we were doing in a different political system in the past, Janzic emphasized.

INCREASE IN BREAD PRICES PROPOSED IN VOJVODINA

LD251652 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Summary] Novi Sad, 25 Jul (TANJUG) -- At today's session the Council of the Price Community of Vojvodina proposed that the price of bread be increased by 32 percent. Should this proposal be adopted, the price of 1 kilogram of white bread would be 30.5 dinars, that of brown bread, 29 dinars. This stand by the council of the provincial price community will be communicated to municipal price communities that are in charge of changes in the price of bread. The council recalls that in line with the recommendation of the Vojvodina Assembly on price formation this year, municipal price communities are duty-bound to set a uniform price for bred in all Vojvodina municipalities.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT IN BELGRADE ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Greeted by Spiljak

LD271133 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1102 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, July 27 (TANJUG) -- Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat arrived on an official visit to Yugoslavia today, Tuesday. [as received]

At the Belgrade airport, 'Arafat was accorded a state welcome and greeted by Presidency of Yugoslavia President Mika Spiljak.

Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Belgrade takes place as part of the traditionally good relations between the PLO and Yugoslavia, which was among the first to give support to the Palestine movement.

'Arafat is expected to meet with highest Yugoslav officials.

Within the comprehensive exchange of views, devoted particularly to the Middle East situation, the PLO leader is expected to inform the Yugoslav officials about the current situation in the region and the problems currently facing the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Makes Statement

AU271445 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has arrived in Belgrade at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency on an official friendly visit to our country. Let us hear a report by Dragan Petrovic:

At Batajnica Airfield, Yasir 'Arafat and his associates were welcomed by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, with the highest state honors. A cordial welcome was also extended to the guests by Vojo Srzentic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Luka Reljic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Rista Jovanovic, member of the Presidency of Serbia; Miljan Komatina, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and other distinguished personalities from sociopolitical life in Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav People's Army.

Descending from a special plane of the Saudi Royal Airforce, on which he arrived in our country, 'Arafat made a short statement for Yugoslav journalists, saying:

[Begin recording of 'Arafat's voice in English, fading out to superimposed Serbo-Croatian translation] I expect that this visit, too, will confirm the understanding and strong support of the friendly people of Yugoslavia and its leadership for the just struggle of the Palestinian people. [end recording]

In 'Arafat's opinion, there are many subjects to be discussed in the forthcoming talks with his host, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and special subjects will include the Middle East crisis at this truly decisive and critical moment. 'Arafat also stressed that the role of the nonaligned countries in solving the Middle East problem will undoubtedly be one of the most important questions during his visit to Yugoslavia.

The official Yugoslav-Palestinian talks will begin this afternoon in the Palace of the Federation. Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, will give a festive dinner tonight in honor of Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the PLO, and it is expected that toasts will be exchanged at it.

REMARKS ON REAGAN C. AMERICA PRESS CONFERENCE

LD271057 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1026 GMT 27 Jul 83

[By Branko Bogunovic]

[Text] New York, Jul 27 (TANJUG) -- U.S. President Reagan attempted at a press conference last night (Tuesday) to diminish the adverse effect his Central American policy has provoked in U.S. political circles and, especially in a large number of Latin American countries.

Observers assess that, apart from the countries directly dependent on U.S. military aid, practically no Latin American country supports the current White House policy in the region.

The U.S. press and public opinion are quite vocal in their opposition and condemnation of the White House policy. Both the Senate and the House of Representatives have motioned for the suspension of the U.S. military and other aid to the forces being trained and prepared in Honduras to combat the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua.

Reagan has reiterated that large land and naval manoeuvres the U.S. is preparing in Central America are no more than "routine exercises."

The U.S. President in principle upheld the Contadora Group initiative for solving the crisis by peaceful means and underlined that the Central American problem reportedly must not be a part of East-West relations and confrontations.

The same say, however, high U.S. Administration circles hinted to the press that the aircraft carriers and strong fleet sailing towards the Nicaraguan and Caribbean shores are actually a signal to the Soviet Union, Cuba and Nicaragua that Washington is prepared to defend its interests in the hemisphere by force if necessary.

Reagan refuted claims of any intentions of possibility of a U.S. military intervention in the region and rejected the idea of an eventual "new Vietnam." He set out that the developments in Nicaragua and El Salvador are "a threat" to the Western Hemisphere as a whole and that they actually mean the "exporting" of revolution with a foreign power behind it, as he claimed.

LCY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM TRIP TO USSR

LD261051 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0923 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jul (TANJUG) -- A study delegation of the LCY returned to Belgrade from Moscow today. The delegation was led by France Popit, member of the LCY Central Committee. It stayed in the USSR on the basis of the program of cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU, where it was briefed on the CPSU activity in the field of socioeconomic development of the country.

At Belgrade airport, the delegation was welcomed by Vlado Janzic, Executive Secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; and Eduard Krasavin, charge d'affaires of the USSR Embassy in the SFRY.

BRIEFS

COAL PRICE INCREASE -- Belgrade, 25 Jul (TANJUG) -- As reported to journalists tonight by Federal Executive Council member Dimitrije Tasic, the Federal Executive Council has adopted a decision to increase the price of coal by 11.5 percent. However, this refers only to coal used by private consumers and by industry and not to the coal used by thermoelectric power plants. Since the coal earmarked for such plants makes up about four-fifths of the total coal production in Yugoslavia, the average coal price increase will amount to only 2 percent. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1855 GMT 25 Jul 83 LD]